

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 1932.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

## MR. DOLE LEAVES

President and Party Now En Route for America.

## EMBARKED WITHOUT CEREMONY

Had Asked That Salutes Be Omitted—Given Three Cheers—Great Throng at Pacific Mail Wharf.

Fully 2,000 is low estimate of the number of people at the Pacific Mail dock Sunday evening to witness the departure of President Dole on his mission to Washington. There was a good representation of native Hawaiians in the great throng. All eyes were all the time on the head of the nation embarking for a foreign shore that will be friendly and home like to him, almost as the islands he loves so well and has served so faithfully. For half an hour before the steamer was swung for the stream, the President and Mrs. Dole stood at the rail on the hurricane deck and bowed and waved handkerchiefs to friends in the assemblage. Both of them wore a number of pretty leis and had scores of leis and bouquets in their cabin. Both looked exceedingly well and seemed in a happy frame of mind. In answer to an inquiry Mr. Dole said that he was feeling better than for many weeks, and anticipated an improvement of health during the voyage. He expected to feel the marked change of weather during the trip across the continent, but was prepared for it and would be extremely careful. He was going to Washington, he said, because his colleagues of the Cabinet and their advisors had thought it best that he appear there at this time. He was making the trip willingly as a matter of duty and would use his best efforts on behalf of the cause which the Government had espoused and urged since the day of inception. He hoped for success, and believed that the outcome would be gratifying to those who had waited so long and labored so diligently. The President said he appreciated the fact that there was a strong opposition to the treaty, and that a fight would be made against the joint resolution, should one be introduced for passage through the two Houses. He would confer upon arrival at Washington with the gentlemen at the Hawaiian Legation and later with Administration leaders. It is the intention at present that Mrs. Dole is to remain in California, visiting her numerous friends in that State. Should the stay of the President at Washington be prolonged, Mrs. Dole may make a trip to the East. Her old home is in Maine, but she has acquaintances throughout New England.

The crowd at the wharf, included members of the Government, leaders in the various supporting organizations, officials, military men, citizens generally, large numbers of tourists and strangers, with a big element of ladies. The band was in attendance and played for an hour or more, but there were no ceremonies at all. At the special request of President Dole, the warships in port dispensed with saluting and the shore battery was silent. The time of the steamer's departure was 6 o'clock, but even before 5 people began to gather at the wharf. There was a good deal of freight on the dock, but it had been stored to occupy the least possible space. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., the steamer agents, did everything possible to make the steamer departure pleasant for Mr. Dole. All the coal was aboard and the mail in its place 15 minutes before the sailing hour. After the gong had sounded, someone proposed three cheers for the President and the response was immediate and hearty. The band gave a good program. Captain Berger and the musicians were in fine fettle. The usual Sunday Makee Island concert had been omitted. Lively and patriotic airs followed each other rapidly. The concluding numbers were "Auld Lang Syne," "God Save the Queen," "Star Spangled Banner," "Aloha Oe," "Republic of Hawaii March" and "Hawaii Ponoi." The tug whistle was sounded as the liner moved off and when the Peru was under way in the stream, she turned her siren loose for a minute or so. At the foremast the Peru carried the Hawaiian flag in honor of

President Dole. The flag was unfurled as soon as he had boarded the steamer. As noted before, the party included Major Iaukea of the staff and Dr. F. R. Day, Mr. Dole's physician.

It is expected that everything will go on just about the same at the Executive Building during the absence of Mr. Dole. In addition to continuing as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cooper will now also act as President. As he is also at the head of the Commission of Education and is the actual director of military affairs, he will be quite a busy man. Minister Cooper has always been a hard worker in the big building and likely will not mind some extra administration work.

The Attorney General, W. O. Smith, and a number of others who had been prominent in planning the trip of the President, were among the last to converse with Mr. Dole on board the steamer. The President was supplied with quite a number of packages of documents and had altogether an extensive baggage. He will be at the Occidental hotel in San Francisco, and probably at the Arlington in Washington.

## BAD WEATHER.

Island Steamers Find Kauai Channel Rough.

All the vessels that came in from Kauai ports on Sunday, report very rough weather on the Garden Isle. The principal reports are as follows:

W. G. Hall—Rough on Niihau. Could not land any freight there. Koloa sugar mill stopped grinding on Thursday. It was impossible to get the sugar to the mill on account of the roads being swamped by the recent heavy rains. Rough at Nawiliwili. Impossible to take off mail and passengers. Steamed back to Koloa where Nawiliwili passengers and mail were landed. Heavy easterly swell with wind from the same direction while coming across the channel. Rough all over Kauai. Strong easterly winds with rain squalls.

Iwalei—Heavy sea running and strong N. E. wind. Blowing with great deal of rain throughout the week. Ke Au Hou weatherbound in Hanalei with Kilauea freight aboard. James Makee weatherbound in the same place with Kapaia freight aboard. M. S. Co. will start grinding Sunday. Sugar left on Kauai, 15,000 bags divided as follows: K. S. Co., 1,200 bags; M. S. Co., 1,400; H. M., 800; L. P., 4,000; K. P., 300; H. S. Co., 700. E. L. P., "Diamond" W. and K. S. Co. cleaned out.

Captain Parker of the Waiialeale tells the following story of his last trip from Kauai: "I don't believe a single person slept aboard the ship last night. I went to bed and wedged myself in with three pillows. The Waiialeale actually bucked and I found myself on the floor with a very sore spot on my head where it had come into contact with the washstand. I rushed out to find the mate hugging a stanchion in anticipation of another gyration. Added to all his uneasiness were the squeaks and squeals of a Chinese woman and her children in distress. The night was simply hideous."

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

New Chronicle Almanac—Two Local Periodicals.

Through the courtesy of W. H. Cameron of the S. F. Chronicle staff, the Advertiser is in receipt of a copy of No. 1, Vol. I. of the Chronicle Almanac for 1898. It is compiled somewhat after the fashion of the World Almanac of New York. It is replete with national and international statistics and short resumes of recent incidents of the world's history. Considerable attention is paid to California and the Coast industries. Nearly three pages is given to Hawaiian statistics. The almanac is valuable as a reference book.

The Progressive Educator for December is at hand. The first page contribution on "Study the Bright Pupils" contains some good suggestions to teachers for treatment of pupils in the schools. Attention is given to the "sifting-up" process.

The Diocesan Magazine for January is just from the printer. Many selections from the Lambeth Conference Resolutions are given together with the address of Bishop Willis to the clergy. Among the other valuable contributions is that on "The Evangelization of the World," by the Rev. L. Byrde.

## To Be Built Here.

It is pretty well settled that the Honolulu Iron Works will secure the contract for the sugar mill for the new Oahu plantation. The local foundry is making a strong bid against the Eastern manufacturers and of its success there is little doubt. The mill is to be of the same plan as the Ewa plant, but somewhat larger, a greater capacity being required. By securing the contract the iron works will be able to give employment to an extra force for several months.

## 17TH A BIG DAY

Y. M. C. A. Planning for an Athletic Meet.

## THE H. A. A. C. WILL TAKE PART

A Sub-Lease of the Base Ball Grounds—Events—Prizes—Regiment to March in Forenoon.

There was an atmosphere quite athletic about the Y. M. C. A. for a couple of hours last evening. The physical committee of the association had a meeting, the H. A. A. C. was in session with President C. S. Crane in the chair and Vida Thrum as secretary.

There was good news for the physical committee of the Y. M. C. A. The finance committee, of which Mr. F. J. Lowrey is chairman, has approved of the project of leasing the baseball grounds for the association and the papers will be signed in a day or two. The association takes the field for everything except the scheduled league baseball games and the Fourth of July celebration. It is proposed by the Y. M. C. A. to have four field days every year beginning on the 17th inst. The enterprise will be more than self-supporting. The field will be more than an adjunct to the gymnasium.

Improvement work on the new field will be inaugurated this morning under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. A dressing room 20x20 will be built under the grandstand. It will have 10 lockers, a shower bath and rub down tables. Plans have been carefully prepared by Messrs. Beardmore, Coleman and Cheek. Some work will be done on track for the races next week. Monday next is the 17th. All the money made at the first meet will be applied to building the field. These are the events for the initial meet, but are not given in the order they will appear on the program:

10-yard novice.  
100-yard dash.  
220-yard dash.  
440-yard dash.  
120-yard hurdle—3 1-2 feet.  
Three-legged race.  
1 mile.  
1/2 mile.  
Running broad jump.  
Running high jump.  
Pole vault.  
Putting 16-lb. shot.  
Throwing 16-lb. hammer.  
Running hitch and kick.

Games will begin at 2 p. m. and an effort will be made to have the band.

This will be an open meeting. Entrance fees for Kamehameha boys and members of the Y. M. C. A. will be twenty-five cents for each event. Entrance fee for all others will be fifty cents for each event. Entries will close on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. The prizes will be \$5 and \$3 in merchandise for winner and second men. Officials are yet to be selected, but it is known that Tom Wright will be on the list.

Admission to the grounds on Field Day will be twenty-five cents to all. The Y. M. C. A. wants the patronage of the whole town for this affair, as the association is determined to make a complete success of the field venture. It is intended to have Y. M. C. A. baseball and football teams hereafter and to have cricket, basket ball and handball and lacrosse on the grounds.

At the H. A. A. C. meeting, David Unama was made captain of the field team and was given some advice on the selection of men for the Y. M. C. A. day. David will have a goodly number of crack athletes in training by this afternoon and with the other members of the club will do all possible to have the crimson and white show well to the front with the maltese cross of the Y. M. C. A. on next Monday. The meeting, it must be understood, is open to all amateurs, and it is more than likely that Punahou and the warships will be represented before the lists close. Eight new members were voted into the Y. M. C. A. last evening.

Upon special request the H. A. A. C. agreed to take charge of the swimming races on the 22d. The club will appoint all officials and make the records.

At the Field Day on the 17th, the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will be used.

There was not a very large attendance at the bungalow last evening for the regular meeting of the Board of Officers of the First Regiment. Captain Paul Smith, as the senior officer present, was in the chair. It is known that the entire uniformed command will turn out on the morning of the 17th—next Monday—for a parade and review. One plan talked of was for a march to the baseball grounds and a review and battle formation there. If it is not done the parade will be about town with the review at the Executive building for Mr. Cooper, the acting president and the command-

der-in-chief of the military. The program has not yet been determined upon. It will be settled finally so soon as Colonel McLeod has satisfied himself upon few points. It is very likely that the scheme of the order can be published tomorrow. If the battle formation is undertaken, the two companies on duty in the garrison will be in the firing line, with two other companies as support and a reserve of four companies. Blank cartridges will be used.

## JUDGE STANLEY DECIDES.

Kahului Railroad May Continue to Condemn.

The temporary injunction secured by the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company against the Kahului Railroad Company to restrain them from continuing with condemnatory proceedings to secure certain lands owned by the plaintiff, was dissolved by Judge Stanley in a decision handed down yesterday, and the bill dismissed. The answer of the railroad holds that it has the right to exercise all the powers under the Act of 1878 providing for the compulsory taking of the land.

According to the Act the railroad is under obligations to make a contract containing certain provisions making restrictions. The Court concluded that the company did not obtain from the Minister of the Interior such a contract as the statute provides yet if the Legislature has conferred certain powers upon such corporations, they may exercise the same independently of any attempted limitation by the Minister of the Interior, which would be inoperative and ineffectual. The injunction is dissolved and the bill dismissed.

## Circuit Court Notes.

The decree ordering the sale of the Molokai ranch was handed down yesterday.

Mr. Cecil Brown was appointed temporary administrator of the estate of the late Simon Roth yesterday.

E. C. Macfarlane has brought suit against the Republic of Hawaii to recover \$184, money paid by the plaintiff for stamps for the deed of the Hawaiian hotel premises. Mr. Macfarlane states in his complaint that the Minister of the Interior refused to place the necessary stamps on the deed after the sale, as required by law, and that he paid the amount under protest. He now seeks to recover.

Emilie Macfarlane has brought suit against Mrs. Elizabeth K. Wilder and C. L. Wight to recover land at Halu-moa, Waikiki, containing about 2,570 square feet, the possession of which the plaintiff claims by right of purchase. The master's reports on the accounts of the receiver of the estate of J. K. Sumner were filed yesterday. The report shows receipts of \$598.72 and expenditures amounting to \$2,644.28.

Petition was made yesterday for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of Joseph Gomez.

Argument was made yesterday on the motion to dissolve the temporary injunction granted the O. R. & L. Co. Judge Stanley reserved his decision on the points raised.

Harry M. von Holt has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of the late Valdemar Knudsen.

Motion was made yesterday to approve the master's report and to satisfy and pay the claims of J. A. King in the matter of the J. K. Sumner estate. The first and final account of the executrix of the estate of Frank Perry was filed yesterday.

The brief of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company in the suit against the Kahului Railroad Company was filed yesterday.

In an oral decision yesterday on the suit against the estate of K. Tregloan and J. D. Tregloan, bankrupts, on motion to dismiss, Judge Perry held that the total debts proved against the respondent would amount to about \$2,100. At a meeting of the creditors some time since, the attorney in fact stated that the respondent said that the estate was unable to pay its creditors more than 40 per cent. The motion to dismiss is denied.

Pae Kaimaka has brought suit for divorce against Kaunahaa.

Kaupena Kaimono has brought suit against C. H. Pulaa and J. H. Kaunama for malicious prosecution.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Women's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## WAS A GOOD YEAR

Comparison of 1897 With Many Other Periods.

## ALL ARE FORTUNATE IN HAWAII

Twelve Months Free from Plague or Famine—No Disasters. Thankful For Much.

In an address before a goodly audience in Kaunakapili church on New Year's eve, Mrs. Emma Nakuina spoke of what Hawaii should be thankful for, and the blessings the country had received during the year just coming to an end. In contrast to these blessings on Hawaii, the speaker cited events of a sorrowful nature in foreign lands. Following is a translation of notes from the Hawaiian in which language Mrs. Nakuina spoke:

"If you will but pause to glance back over the year that has just now reached its end, you will find, I feel certain, many things for which you must needs be thankful. When you come to think of the blessings received, ought not we to be grateful to God. I might cite to you, although I am certain you must yourselves have come already to a realization of them, a few of the things for which we should offer up praise.

"First—During the year 1897, God granted us immunity from all kinds of epidemics. Look at this in contrast to the year 1895, when dread cholera visited our fair shores. However, while we have been free, Japan has suffered from an epidemic.

"Second—We have been blessed with peace—with a state of affairs not calling for the destruction of lives in deadly conflict. Peace has smiled upon us while we have the knowledge that in Cuba, that land now torn by internal dissension in the attempts of the people to free themselves from the oppressive yoke of a cruel mother country, families have been rent asunder and relative has pitted himself against relative, neighbor against neighbor and friend against friend. People who have had plantations and happy homes, have seen them destroyed before their very eyes. People in that country have gone to bed rich and awakened in the morning to find their all destroyed and themselves paupers and wanderers on the face of the earth.

"Third—Food has been plentiful throughout the year and it can be said of Hawaii, with the strictest of truth, that there has not been a single case of starvation. That I say is a record to be proud of. Although our little nation is one of the smallest and poorest in the world, the horrors of starvation have never been known here.

"See the difference in America, in Europe and especially in China. There, men, women and children starve to death every year. The worst suffering of this kind during the past year has been in India, where people have died by the thousands. On account of the lack of food in that country, ships laden with supplies have been sent from other countries for the relief of the people.

"Fourth—We have had no floods, cloudbursts or freshets, such as you find in America where the Mississippi river overflows its borders and where, when the waters subside, they leave in their wake, the dread yellow fever.

"We have escaped from all these terrors and the winds still blow calmly, lightly and pleasantly over our land.

"We are now having a spell of the cold wind of the Waikoloa but this is not so cold as to cause suffering. It is just cold enough to cause the young to like looking forth to pleasures athletic that must redound to the benefit of their health.

"The green mountains of our Islands are still smiling in their beauty and the lovely borders of Hawaii Kuauli (a poetical appellation given to Hawaii by the Hawaiians), of the land known to the foreigners as the 'Paradise of the Pacific,' still remain for us to enjoy."

Mrs. Nakuina closed with an eloquent peroration on the flag of Hawaii and an admonition to the people to bow to the will of the living God in all things.

The Mauna Loa sails as usual for Maui, Kona and Kau at 10 a. m. today.



## DESTINY OF MAN

Lecture of Miss Walsh on a  
Broad Topic.

MAKES A CLOSE ANALYSIS

Beginning and End—Questions and  
Replies—Conclusions of the  
Gifted Speaker.(Following is a synopsis of the lecture  
"Man and His Destiny" as delivered  
on last Saturday evening by  
Miss Walsh, the theosophic teacher,  
to a large audience in Harmony  
hall.)

Whence come we? Whither go we?  
Why are we here? These are the ques-  
tions that present themselves to every  
one who reflects upon the world in  
which he finds himself so small and  
yet so great. They are asked of every  
system of religion and philosophy and  
unless such system can give adequate  
answer it is of little value. Man must  
know himself ere he can know God.

A stream does not rise higher than  
its source. If then man with all his  
powers has evolved from the amoeba  
or the diatom merely, no great destiny  
can be expected of him and the why  
of his being is a sadder problem than  
ever. Again, if man be considered as  
fashioned without cause by deity then  
the existence of man seems a cruel  
mockery.

It is impossible for man in his present  
undeveloped state to fathom the  
mysteries of life; yet, he can under-  
stand a rational hypothesis, one that  
will give him the assurance of con-  
quest, and an ideal to work up to—a  
birthright and destiny—also a function  
to perform in the world while unfold-  
ing that destiny.

Does theosophy present such a hy-  
pothesis? We will examine and see.  
First, as to our birthright. Whence  
come we?

We know that our planet is but an  
atom in the infinitudes of space, even  
our sun holds but lowly rank in the  
galaxies of stars, therefore, in theoso-  
phic teaching we are not the all of  
things and when we speak of the ruling  
Power of this planet it is not the ruling  
Power of the infinitudes, through the  
same in essence it is not in degree as  
the sunbeam is not the sun yet of like  
nature. Moreover, involution and evo-  
lution proceed by universal law, the  
law of being—hence what is postulated  
of the planet is true in a sense of all  
other worlds. Infinite Being out-  
breathes and suns appear. All that  
we see is the pulsing breath of Being  
Infinite. But to come to our own  
world, to humanity as we know it.  
Theosophy teaches that the one all  
pervading conscious Life—the Self of  
all that which Herbert Spencer calls  
the "Unknown" evolved out of and  
in itself two conditions or states of  
being—one projective, one receptive.  
We call these states life-form, spirit-  
matter, Father—Mother—God. From  
the interblending of these, the primal  
dualities, arose mind or consciousness  
holding within itself the dualities of  
spirit-matter and the power of the  
unmanifested One. It is three in one  
and is called by various titles as  
"The Word," "The Creator," "In the  
beginning was the Word and the Word  
was with God, and the Word was  
God. All things were made by Him and  
without Him was not anything made  
that was made." St. John, Chap. 1.

The Word or Logos working in and  
with the dualities of life-form, or  
spirit-matter builded the world. Hu-  
manity as thinking beings are the ex-  
pression of the directing power of the  
Word, the Heavenly Man and become  
Ruler, Gilder, Creator—the manifesta-  
tion of the Word. Rational man  
encased in physical form is a synthe-  
sis of all manifestation. One stream  
of God-life went forth robing its  
radiant energy in vestures of gather-  
ing density and with each vesture lo-  
sing more of its spiritual energy—its  
pristine purity becoming complex and  
limited through differentiation, but  
yet with all its powers asleep though  
they are.

Humanity stands between the mani-  
fested and the unmanifested, touch-  
ing every sphere, from the physical  
to the spiritual. A child of God pro-  
ceeding through his mentality from  
the Creative Word, the real true man,  
the thinker comes from the higher  
spheres and has within him the power  
and the possibilities of Godhood. "The  
Word was with God" from the begin-  
ning and man as individualized mind  
was with the Word. There is nothing  
then that he cannot do by right of his  
glorious birth, and this belief is an  
excellent basis for progress. Coming  
from such a lofty source, there is no  
height impossible to him. He can be  
a hero or a weakling as he chooses.  
Responsibility is a potent educator.  
When man realizes that he himself  
has brought on disease by ignorance  
and self-indulgence, that he has cre-  
ated social ills and misery through his  
own selfishness, that he has rendered  
himself helpless through wrong think-  
ing when he realizes these facts he  
will set to work to undo the evil and  
to become a master where now he is  
a slave.

The present is the child of the past  
and the parent of the future and man  
at every breath is making or marring  
his destiny. But we may ask why are  
we here? Why did we emerge from  
this source? or having emerged, why  
have we fallen into helplessness? The  
necessity for expression causes life and  
the helplessness is merely apparent.  
We can do and be all that we will if

we only take the means—but to answer  
the other questions. Life goes forth in  
various streams and as it passes from  
center outwards it becomes more and  
more dense, more and more differenti-  
ated until the mineral, vegetable and  
animal worlds appear. These lower  
forms, although conscious are mindless  
in the sense in which we understand  
mind. They are not individualized.  
Evolution moves towards individualiza-  
tion and through man nature forms  
are perfected, etherialized, endowed  
with individuality. It is a universal  
law that the lower is raised by the  
higher life.

The vegetable transmutes the inor-  
ganic elements into its own sensitive  
and organized tissues. The animal  
changes the vegetable tissues into  
more complex organs, into brain and  
nerves. And man through mind leads  
plant life into fuller expression of use-  
fulness and beauty. He trains the  
animal to service and companionship.  
More, he impresses upon the animal  
mind, thought, forms of justice  
or injustice, kindness or cruelty, cour-  
age or fear, hate, or love, and thus  
man is shaping the ethics of a future  
humanity. That part of life which  
now manifests in the animal will be-  
come the slowly evolving humanity of  
another world, and upon man today  
rests the responsibility of moulding  
its tendencies.

Theosophy emphasizes the fact now  
glimpsed by science that every cell of  
the body is a living entity having in a  
degree, memory, will, consciousness.  
The body being an aggregation of  
these entities is a vast kingdom of be-  
ings of various kinds and powers. Over  
this kingdom, man must rule and  
through that ruling become master  
over the earth and its secrets. And  
interwoven with the flesh and its appe-  
tites are the greeds, the ambitions, the  
selfish hopes and fears, another king-  
dom of turbulent subjects, and these  
must be trained, and made subservient  
to the master mind and will, and  
through these emotions and passions,  
man comes in touch with the world  
soul; he understands desire, its evil  
as well as its good, and by under-  
standing he can control.

We are here then to learn of every  
sphere, to garner the experience of  
error as well as truth, of failure, as  
well as success. By the knowledge of  
experience to learn wisdom. Man, the  
thinker, is called the Eternal Pilgrim,  
because he sojourns in many spheres  
in many lives, gleanings knowledge of  
all the myriad states and forms of  
the one Life, while at the same time  
he individualizes the forms beneath  
him.

And this pilgrimage proceeds by in-  
tervals of activity and repose, each  
period of activity developing new  
senses, deeper consciousness. We are  
now slowly acquiring a sixth sense;  
we have gained a perception of in-  
visible forces such as electricity, the  
radiant ether. On the moral plane,  
we are growing weary of separateness  
and are seeking unity.

The succeeding races will far sur-  
pass us and through the vistas open-  
ed up by theosophy, we can see the  
lion lying down with the lamb and the  
light of love and joy enfolding the  
earth.

Step by step, man rises to the source  
from which he came—to the Word  
that was God—plus all the experience  
he has gathered on his pilgrimage; and  
thus gloriously endowed he passes  
with those whom he has lifted up with  
him into power and bliss beyond hu-  
man concept. Man has re-become  
God.

MARGARET MATHER.

The-Shakespearean Actress is to  
Appear Here.

A Boston correspondent writes:  
"Margaret Mather is planning for an  
elaborate tour around the world, al-  
though the details have not been com-  
pleted. Her plan is to take a company  
composed of first-class American play-  
ers across the Pacific, stopping at Ho-  
nolulu, going thence to Japan, where  
during a stay of three months, she  
intends to give an entire repertoire of  
Shakespearean plays mounted in elab-  
orate style, and after this is conclud-  
ed to play in the chief Australian cit-  
ies, and thence proceed to India and  
eventually to London. In anticipation  
of the stay in Japan, and with a view  
to studying that country to the best  
advantage, Miss Mather is now arrang-  
ing for a Japanese scholar to travel  
with her company later in the season.  
In the capacity of tutor. Her agent  
advertised for one in every Boston paper,  
but had had luck."

Military Excited.

The Kobe Chronicle says, the news  
which has reached Japan during the  
last few days appears to have greatly  
excited the military party. Even the  
more moderate men seem to believe  
that the time has come for Japan to  
secure a portion of the spoils. Military  
and naval officers are quoted in the  
Asahi as deploring the weakness of the  
Government and its inability to decide  
upon a resolute policy. "The army and  
navy are always ready to take up im-  
portant duties." The Asahi says that  
from these remarks the spirit animat-  
ing military and naval officers may be  
inferred. There is no doubt that Japan  
is making military preparation—for  
defense or offense, as the case may be.  
General Katsura, the commander of the  
Tokyo bay defensive works, visited Yo-  
kohama on the 21st on what is de-  
scribed as important military business.  
At Kannonaki forts, night gun prac-  
tice was to be made on the 22d and  
23d, and besides this there are many  
other signs of activity.

In a couple of days now the Pali  
road will be open again for vehicles.

## HIGH WINDS BLEW

Three Feet of Water on  
Alelele Crossing.Maui Teachers Meet and Discuss  
Topics of Interest to  
Schools.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, January 8.—Heavy trade  
winds have blown all the week and  
have caused frequent rains. The roads  
are very muddy and the atmosphere  
cold and damp.

Monday afternoon, the 3d, 15 teach-  
ers assembled in the Makawao school  
house and discussed McMurry. There  
were also lessons given on blackboard  
illustration and how to teach volume,  
bulk, etc., to the primary class.

Last evening, the old dancing club  
of Makawao revived and gave a party  
at B. D. Baldwin's, Hamakua. Music  
was furnished by a stringed band and  
the dancing under the direction  
of W. O. Aiken, as floor manager  
lasted until midnight. Quite a num-  
ber of Spreckelsville people were pres-  
ent.

Rev. Kiteat held service at Wai-  
luku last Sunday evening.

The many Maui friends of Manager  
McLane of Hamoa, Hana, are offering  
hearty congratulations upon his en-  
gagement to Miss Sorensen.

Some curiosity is manifested as to  
which of the other four bachelor man-  
agers of Maui plantations will soon  
enter into matrimonial bonds.

During the week, Alelele crossing in  
Makawao has been running with about  
3 feet of water.

During Monday, the 3d, the schooner  
H. C. Wright, Olesen master, arrived  
in Kahului, in ballast, 31½ days from  
Libertad. She will load with Haiku  
and Paia sugar.

The Mildred, Mary Winkelman, and  
Eureka are still discharging their car-  
goes.

Swimming Tournery.

The aquatic events set for last Sat-  
urday did not take place, they have  
been postponed until the 22d of this  
month, when they will take place, rain  
or shine. It was thought that Ranear  
and Kimokeo would swim, but it was  
deemed best to postpone this event to  
take place with the others. Its post-  
ponement was due to the fact that  
Ranear wished to have the officials of  
the H. A. A. C. in attendance for the  
purpose of making the event official.

A Broken Leg.

News came on the Mokohi Saturday,  
to the effect that Edward Dunn, an em-  
ployee of Lucas' mill, met with a bad  
accident on Friday. He went out hunt-  
ing deer in the mountains, just above  
Kamalo and in the excitement of the  
chase, his male fell with him. The an-  
imal pinned Dunn to the ground and,  
when assistance arrived, it was found  
that the man's leg was broken.

25 cent or 30 cent baking  
powders are made to satisfy  
the demand of people who think  
"anything will do."

*Schilling's Best* is cheaper  
than such baking powder in  
every way.

A Schilling & Company  
San Francisco

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
**Chlorodyne**  
Original and Only Genuine.  
Coughs,  
Colds,  
Asthma,  
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.  
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD states  
publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE  
was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORO-  
DYNE; that the whole story of the defendant  
Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he re-  
gretted to say it had been sworn to. See The  
Times, July 18, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF  
EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep  
WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES  
the nervous system when exhausted. Is the  
GREAT Specific for Cholera, Dysen-  
tery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, re-  
ports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose gen-  
erally sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in  
Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer,  
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of  
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,  
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The im-  
mense sale of this Remedy has given rise to  
many Unscrupulous Imitations.  
N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne  
bears on the Government Stamp the name of  
the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold  
in bottles of 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, by all  
chemists.  
Sole Manufacturer,  
J. T. DAVENPORT.  
25 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. &



The recent "hard times" have made people cut off  
expenses.

This has encouraged the invasion of "cheap" bak-  
ing powder—baking powder which sells for a small  
price, but which either does not do the work, or is  
bad for the insides, or both.

Honest baking powder cannot be made to sell for  
25 or 30c. a pound. There are a few honest baking  
powders at higher prices. Of these *Schilling's Best* is  
the right one, partly because it goes farthest.

## PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

DEALERS IN

## Hardware

General Merchandise.

## Agents for the Vacuum Oil Co.

OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The fact that the sales of VACUUM OILS have  
been **More Than Double** during the past quarter than  
for any quarter since they were introduced here some years ago, is a  
proof that they maintain their uniform excellence and superiority over  
other lubricants.

## The Improved Aluminum Cane Knife

Has proved to be just what the Planters have been looking for. New  
Goods in all lines by late arrivals. A full assortment of

## PLOWS.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.  
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:  
HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC  
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely  
from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Biscuit and Flesh. Potash and Magnesia Salts.  
No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed an-  
alysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent me-  
chanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use  
is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the  
CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.



## TIMELY TOPICS

30th December, 1897.

A New Lot Of all des-  
criptions of  
Harness and Saddlery came  
to us last steamer, and we  
are in a position to dispose  
of it at prices unheard of in  
Honolulu.

Just a few articles of our  
large stock can be mentioned  
here:

- 1—EXPRESS HARNESS—Good,  
strong, well made and dura-  
ble.
- 2—MULE HARNESS—As strong  
as can be procured. For plow-  
ing and all rough work, it  
can't be beat.
- 3—SINGLE CART and BUGGY  
HARNESS — Beautifully  
made of first-class material.  
We have them from \$16 to  
\$35 the set.
- 4—RUSSET HARNESS—Always  
looks neat and good.
- 5—LAP ROBES—We have a  
large stock in Linen and Mo-  
mie cloth, from \$1 to \$2.50.
- 6—GENUINE IVORY—Martin-  
gale rings.
- 7—WHITMAN BITS are for hard  
mouthed animals, but they  
can be used without fear of  
injury on the tenderest of  
mouths.
- 8—RACINE BITS are the latest  
things out. No fear of bolt-  
ing horses where these are  
used. They're a bit too much  
for 'em.
- 9—FEED BOXES prevent slob-  
bering and waste, and pay for  
themselves in no time, be-  
sides being a real boon to  
your horses.

We have a full assortment  
of Horse Goods, including  
Whips, Sponges, Rugs, etc.,  
etc., and a visit to our store  
will repay you.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT ST.

DON'T  
DELAY  
BUILDING.

When the thermometer registers 60  
degrees, which has occurred recently,  
most people complain about it being  
cold. In reality it is not cold weather  
but one's blood is thin and does not  
furnish sufficient warmth to guard  
against the climatic changes.

## MALT NUTRINE BUILDS.

This is the season when you need a  
fat and blood builder. You cannot ex-  
pect to accomplish this end without  
taking something to do it—let that  
something be MALT NUTRINE. It is  
the friend of the ailing one.

## EVERY DOSE EFFECTIVE.

The reputation this preparation has  
obtained from the Medical Profession  
was brought about purely upon its  
merits. The consumption is increas-  
ing daily and anyone who has taken  
the preparation speaks in the highest  
terms for it.

## A NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE

Price by the case containing one  
dozen bottles, \$3.50; single bottles,  
35 cents.

We are the sole agents.  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO.



## AS HERING HAS IT

Elaborate Plans for Sewerage and Drainage Here.

EXPERT FIGURES AND ADVICE

Systems That Will Insure Cleanliness and Health—Drawings, Etc., at Hand—Gravity and Air Pump.

From the earliest years of the village there has been agitation for a system of sewerage and drainage here. A couple of times during the reign of the late King Kalakaua figures were made and plans drawn by engineers. Since the men now directing the governmental affairs first took charge it has been their settled intent to provide sanitation. Happily for the health and lives of population the black sand a few feet beneath the surface almost all over Honolulu has proved an excellent natural drainage vehicle. But for that there would have been epidemic after epidemic here. What might be called the rapid growth of Honolulu has been during the past five years and continues. During that period it has become evident that the provision of a sewerage system was a duty and a necessity. To this end Minister King entered into correspondence with Rudolph Hering, of New York, one of the foremost civil and sanitary engineers, a man then known by reputation here to Engineer P. S. Dodge, Professor Alexander and others. Mr. Dodge attended to the details of the correspondence. This began August 11, 1896. In December of that same year Mr. Hering came to Honolulu. He remained several months, studied conditions, gathered data of all kinds and made a variety of measurements and investigations.

At the office in New York City, Mr. Hering and his force worked for months upon the plans for the sewerage and drainage systems of Honolulu. Engineer Dodge a few days ago received the plans, plans, estimates, etc., all very clear and well arranged. There are 24 large plates in pen and ink drawings contained in the large bound atlas of plates:

Plate I.—General map, showing two projects for disposing of the sewage.

Plates II, III, IV and V.—Maps showing alignment of sewers and drains.

Plate VI.—Profiles of main sewers and drains.

Plate VII.—Plan showing the location of the pumping station and storage reservoir. Details of the out-fall force main. Typical section of roads around pumping station.

Plate VIII.—Plan of out-fall force main. Profile of out-fall force main. Automatic air valves on force main. Diagrams showing the frequency and direction of the winds for the years 1890 to 1896, inclusive.

Plate IX.—Details of pumping station: plans, elevations and sections.

Plate X.—Elevations of pumping station. Elevation and section of main cornice.

Plate XI.—Plan and sections of storage reservoir. Details of gates in screen house.

Plate XII.—Details of screen house. Plans, elevation and sections. Details of tide valve, hoisting apparatus and screens.

Plate XIII.—Typical sections of sewers: junctions of house sewers with main sewers; right and wrong way to lay sewer pipes.

Plate XIV.—Details of drop manholes, sewer junctions and shallow manholes.

Plate XV.—Junction of main sewers at the pumping station. Flushing gate at junction of Punchbowl street and Beach road.

Plate XVI.—Details of manhole with hand flushing gate. Sections of Rhoads-Williams and Miller automatic flush tanks. Sections of 5,000-gallon flush tank. Flushing gate at intersection of Fort and Queen streets.

Plate XVII.—Details of manhole covers, hand flushing gate, manhole steps, and trip flushing gate for 24-inch sewer.

Plate XVIII.—Manner of joining open drain with culverts under King and South streets. Out-fall for drain on Richards street. Junction of circular drain, with open drain at Bereania street.

Plate XIX.—Details of street surface water inlet. Details of catch basin. Typical methods of joining street inlets and catch basins with drains. Curve and manhole on drain, showing junction of pipes from street inlet.

Plate XX.—Drainage of a dispensary. Drainage of a typical 2-story dwelling-house.

Plate XXI.—Drainage of a store building. Section of syphon ejection urinal. Section of "Em-Ess" Parsons water-closet. Plan and sections of water-closet for a school.

The sewerage plans contemplate that all the waste stuff go by gravity to a well on the shore line in Kakaako, near the rifle range and that pumping be from this well to deep sea.

The main sewer lines from the sea line mauka are:

For all of Punahou—Through the Kakaako swamps to Queen, to South, to King, to Punahou street, to Bereania, Alexander, to Bingham, to Metcalf.

along with the Japan sea sewage goes into the River and Queen street main. In fact sewerage from all of the business part of town goes into the River and Queen street main.

The tributary or connecting lines to the main lines are called in the report laterals. These are so directed from different parts of the city that full advantage is taken of natural grades, everything reaching the well in Kakaako by gravity.

The drainage system is shown in the drawings with blue ink, red lines being used for the sewerage mains and laterals.

These are the drainage routes:

Discharging into the harbor at the Pacific Mail wharf line No. 1 runs up Richards, over to Halekauwila, to Alakea and up Alakea.

No 2 discharges at the boat landing and runs back to Queen, to Fort and up Fort. It is proposed also to have lines for Nuuanu and Maunakea streets. Open ditch relief includes the present old trench from Kakaako swamps through Kawaiahao block to Punchbowl and up Punchbowl with a branch up Alapai.

This system is called surface drainage and disposes readily of rain water through pipes laid "shallow." It is known now that this is cheaper and better than using the sewer pipes or clinging to the old plan of open ditches.

The estimates by Mr. Hering are in sections and are very complete. For the two systems of sewerage and drainage the Legislature will be asked for about \$250,000. Engineer Dodge is now preparing plans for the work that it is proposed to undertake during the coming summer.

Following are some interesting notes from the report of Mr. Hering:

The population for which the present design has been computed is 50,000 people. An increase would require additional sewers on other streets and extensions at the pumping station, but not a remodeling of any of the sewers now proposed.

The question of utilizing sewage was formerly thought to be of considerable importance for economical reasons. At the present time the utilization in most cases is known to be a matter of considerable expense, the greatest value of the sewage being its water value when used for irrigation.

A common method of disposal in England is to precipitate the suspended organic matter by the addition of certain chemicals. This expedient allows the clarified sewage to be discharged into a running stream, or large body of water, without causing the objection that would result from the discharge of raw sewage. Precipitation, however, when adapted to the needs of your city, requires so large an expense that it cannot be recommended. Moreover, unless the works are conducted with great care, the method meets with objection from the offensive odors that may then arise.

The only proper method and the least expensive one for the disposing of the sewage of Honolulu is by a discharge into the ocean at such a point and under such conditions that a thorough dilution may be obtained. This method has been practiced in many large cities, and where the conditions are proper and the works are suitably designed, complete satisfaction has been given in every case. The City of New York discharges its sewage into the adjoining water courses, and no evidence remains of it. The City of Boston discharges its sewage into the harbor, with the out-going tide, and it disappears completely from sight after running out to sea a short distance.

After locating the point of disposal it becomes necessary to deliver the sewage to it in the most economical manner. The topography of the city largely influences the arrangement and alignment of the system. Inasmuch as it will be necessary to pump all of the sewage, in order to deliver it to the recommended outfall, the best site for a pumping station had to be determined. Your City Engineer, Mr. P. S. Dodge, assisted me in selecting the particular locality indicated on the plan. It proves to be the most economical location, besides being out of the way of the improved sections of the city.

The minimum depth of the sewers below the street surface has been assumed at 2 1/2 feet. This was done to permit of the construction of flush tanks, as well as of the proper joining of the house pipes with the sewers. It is otherwise often not practicable to give the house pipes a sufficient slope. These should have a fall of at least one-fourth of an inch to the foot.

In the business districts, and particularly where cellars are customary and must be drained, the sewers should be placed from 8 to 10 feet deep. In suburban districts where cellar drainage is not generally demanded, such a depth is, of course, not necessary.

The amount of sewage per capita is usually assumed as being equal to that of the water supply. I have estimated it at 60 gallons per head per day. Half of this quantity is supposed to reach the sewers in six hours, and an amount, equal to 10 per cent of this quantity, is added for ground-water. With these quantities the sewers are assumed to run half full.

The full benefit of a sewerage system can be experienced only when also that portion of it which extends into the houses and up to the various sewage receptacles is properly designed and constructed. In fact, so far as the propagation of disease is concerned, the latter is even more important than the public portion of the system, because it brings any possible danger much nearer to the individual.

As the design and construction of house sewerage is in the hands of the property owners, municipal control of it is limited to a simple approval of the work, based on general regulations which should be adopted by the city. Such regulations are now being put in force in many cities, and in every case with great advantage to the community.

ON SEWERAGE COST.

Engineer Dodge Makes Plain the Estimate Figures.

January 8, 1898.

Editor Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

Dear Sir:—So many statements have been made in regard to the cost of the sewerage system proposed by Mr. Hering, that it seems best to give additional

quotations from his report, and correct certain misstatements.

From his summary, I quote the following estimates:

Pumping Station ..... \$ 34,828  
Outfall force main ..... 39,758  
Main Sewers ..... 101,009

Contingencies, etc., 15 per cent ..... 26,339

Main Sewerage Total ..... \$201,934

In addition to this, his plans and estimates show the following very necessary lateral sewers, reaching all sections of the city and connecting with the above mentioned mains.

3.3 miles 6 inch sewers at a cost of \$6,600 per mile ..... \$ 21,780  
26.4 miles 8 inch sewers at \$7,400 ..... 195,360

Total for Laterals ..... \$217,140

Including the necessary manholes, flush tanks, and house branches to the curb line.

SUMMARY.

Mains, etc. .... \$201,934

Laterals ..... 217,140

Sewerage ..... \$419,074

Street Drainage ..... 59,526

Total ..... \$478,600

As far as I know, the Government has found no error in the sewerage plans. The plans, estimates, and specifications are very full and complete and worthy of careful consideration.

Yours very truly,

FRANK S. DODGE.

(What the Advertiser said about cost was that the Legislature would be asked for \$250,000 to carry on work in 1898-9.)

Local Showers.

It is rather a peculiar fact that while Honolulu and, in fact, nearly every other place on this island, has been so well supplied with rain for the past week, there has been none to speak of at Ewa. The nearest it came to a rain was a very light drizzle of a very few minutes on Saturday morning.

## Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Art Goods AND Artists' Supplies.

King Bros.' Art Store.

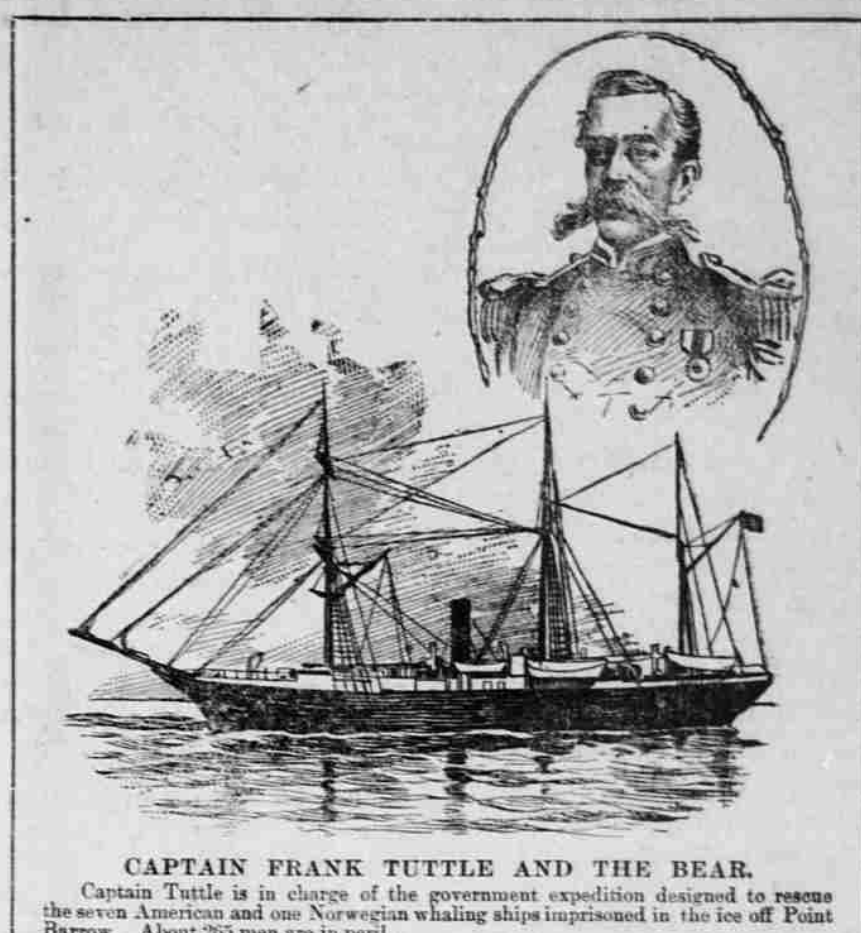
110 HOTEL ST.

Waltham Watch Club -No. 5- NOW OPEN

\$1.00 Per Week!

F. J. KRUGER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

Fort Street. Honolulu.



**CAPTAIN FRANK TUTTLE AND THE BEAR.**  
Captain Tuttle is in charge of the government expedition designed to rescue the seven American and one Norwegian whaling ships imprisoned in the ice off Point Barrow. About 250 men are in peril.

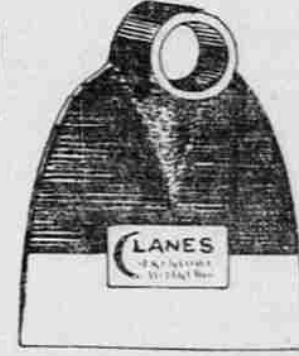
## Try Our New Cane Knife. THE BRACED.



In Lightness and strength not surpassed by any other brand in the market.

Planters' Hoes!

Of Both English And American Make.



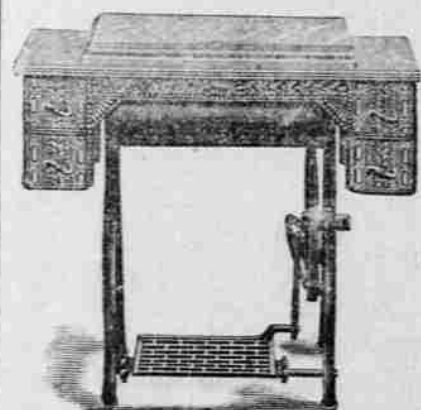
Bar Iron, Caustic Soda, Anvils, Bag Twine, Beling,

Sheet Brass, Zinc, Lead; Galvanized Buckets, Differential Pulleys, Coil Chain, Fence Wire, Window Glass, Paints and Oils.

**CASTLE & COOKE LTD.**  
IMPORTERS  
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

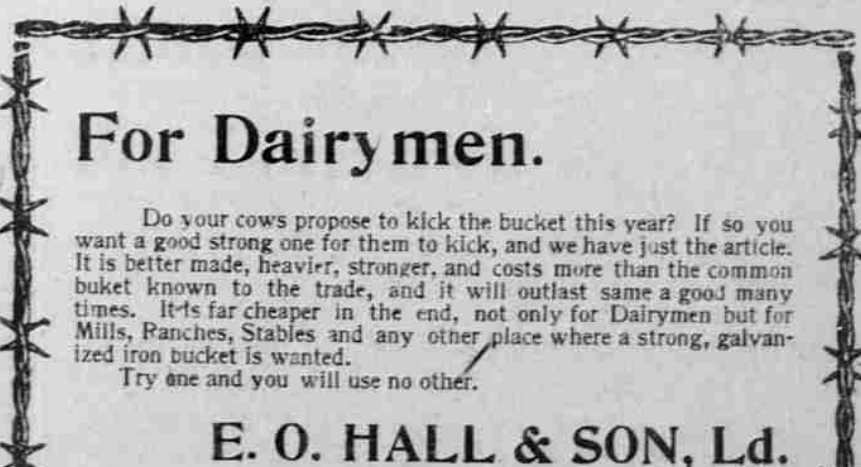
On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.



**For Dairy men.**

Do your cows propose to kick the bucket this year? If so you want a good strong one for them to kick, and we have just the article. It is better made, heavier, stronger, and costs more than the common bucket known to the trade, and it will outlast same a good many times. It is far cheaper in the end, not only for Dairy men but for Mills, Ranches, Stables and any other place where a strong, galvanized iron bucket is wanted.

Try one and you will use no other.

**E. O. HALL & SON, Ld.**

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

A NICE LINE OF Handsome Parlor Furniture

Now in Stock.

ALSO Bed-Room Suites

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandlers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Pacific Well Boring Co. (LIMITED.)

PLANTATION AND LAND OWNERS, MERCHANTS and others who contemplate boring wells, will serve their own interests by consulting the above Company.

Estimates furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Faithful work guaranteed.

Tel. 665. P. O. Box 475.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1898

## THE PRESIDENT'S MISSION.

We wish President Dole a most happy voyage. He will have the experience of a life time, during the next 60 days. On his voyage to the Coast, under Dr. Day's care, he will toughen his right hand and its skin, so that it may endure the million or two of hand shakes that are in store for him along the trans-continental line. The extract of native grown canaigre is good for the purpose. He will enjoy the trip, and on his return, will be able to give his fellow citizens here, some reliable information about the curious people who inhabit the continent, and are seriously intending to occupy these Islands. We hope that he will not return without bringing with him a live eagle, the sight of which will raise the spirits of expatriated Americans.

So far as President Dole goes upon a political mission, little need now be said. What the American view of it will be, and it has some importance, will develop quickly. We cannot discover that our friends in Washington, and they are many and able, have requested the mission. Perhaps they are not "alive" to its importance. The President cannot go on any political mission, however, because he has only a very limited power, and so far as the treaty is concerned, he and his Administration, have exhausted their powers. The act of ratification is complete. The negotiation is ended.

We hear that those who urge the mission, believe that President Dole's presence will create a sentiment in favor of ratification. Indeed, we hope it will. But "sentiment" is a queer affair in the States, as the Cubans have found it. But the sentiment of territorial aggrandizement is at work, and no one can measure its force.

Should the ratification of the treaty be temporarily delayed, owing to political differences in other matters in Washington, the presence of Mr. Dole may be of the greatest value, in determining the course to be pursued. It may be a troublesome matter in all directions.

If ratification takes place, President Dole, on the steps of the Capitol, may hand over to President McKinley, the keys of the Republic, done up in ribbons, and create the scene for another picture in the Rotunda.

Earnest believers in annexation may hold decided and very different opinions regarding the wisdom or policy of President Dole's visit to the States. But they are one in the hope that it will aid in advancing the cause. The hour for disputing about it is closed. Political moves, like those in war, are subject to strange contingencies. At the great battle of Chancellorsville, during the American civil war, Stonewall Jackson plunged into the wilderness, on a blind march. While feeling his way, he came suddenly upon an unknown road, which led to the flank of the Federal army. He followed it, struck Hooker on the right flank, doubled him up, and won a great battle. Perhaps President Dole, while wandering in the wilderness of American politics, may find a road to the flanks of the opposition, double them up and score a victory.

## THE AMERICAN PAPERS.

An analysis of the several hundred opinions of newspapers in the States, shows that since the meeting of Congress, much inter-

est has been taken in the subject of annexation. The discussion is largely sentimental or flippant, jingo or anti-jingo. There is a surprising lack of close, thorough investigation. One side says: "Take the Islands and keep out foreign nations." The other side says: "It will weaken the nation to take the Islands, and they are in the possession of pirates and speculators."

The able discussion of the question by Prof. James Bryce of England, in the Forum, has attracted marked attention. The St. Paul Pioneer Press, for instance, calmly, and with great force, criticizes his views, which are opposed to annexation. There is no slashing, untemperate writing in the Pioneer Press, but a judicial balancing of the arguments, with the conclusion that annexation is, on the whole desirable. The great mass of voters in the Eastern States are rather disturbed about the disclosures of the last election. Unnecessarily so, probably, but quite enough to make them somewhat nervous about any new departure in territorial policy. But, we detect, a growing opinion, that even if annexation is not the wisest thing to do, it is not such a dreadful affair.

There is also considerable debate over the question of the proper government of Hawaii, in the event of annexation. It is most interesting to note the force of national habit, the inclination not to make new departures, unless necessary, because they involve a change in the old ideas of self-government. There are a few and well considered articles on the subject of a Colonial policy. But the editors have their hands full of a hundred matters, in which the people are directly interested, and have little time for exhaustive study.

One of the most thoughtful articles is in the Indianapolis Sentinel, on the status of the natives and the Asiatics, in the event of annexation. The law on the subject is cited, and the conclusion is reached that all persons residing on the Islands, irrespective of nationality, will be free to move over to the continent, if they choose to do so, in the event of annexation, on the ground that the Federal Courts hold that no person, whether citizen or not, can be restrained of his liberty, unless for crime.

The case of the native Nian (4 L. R. A.) is cited. He applied for naturalization in Utah, and was refused on the ground that the statute permitted only "whites, Africans and descendants of Africans" to be naturalized.

But Congress may at any time repeal a statute, and naturalize the natives by a single act.

## CANAIGRE.

In February, 1894, the Advertiser called attention to the possible value of canaigre, as a source of tanning material. The farmers on the Southern belt of American States, as usual, went quite wild over the fortunes that were to be made out of its cultivation. Commissioner Marsden, with his usual energy, imported the roots, and cultivation was begun here, on a considerable scale. It has not, so far, proved successful. The market value was over estimated, and the difficulty of preparing it for market was great. The Advertiser, from information received from persons in the State of California, suggested very conservative experiments. Mr. Allaire, in the Rural Californian, sums up the result of the experience in its cultivation. He says that the extract of canaigre is better than that of hemlock bark, and should be cheaper, but that, as the price of it has declined, there must be intelligent experimenting in the cultivation, and economy studied.

But he believes that it will become a valuable article of commerce, in time. An experimental station here would enable its true value to be ascertained and then it would become one of our industries.

## ACIDITY IN SOILS.

In another column we publish an article by Dr. Maxwell of the Hawaiian Planters' Experiment Station on the relative sensibility of plants to acidity in soils. The data were secured by Dr. Maxwell by adding different percentages of citric acid to soils in which 17 different kinds of seeds were planted. The growth of the plants was then noted. The article is valuable to agriculturists in these Islands. Too great stress cannot be laid on the utility of this and kindred articles on the results of experiments pertaining directly to local conditions. With the exception of the growth of sugar and coffee very little is known of the use to which the soil in the Islands can be put with success. Given conditions and a prescribed treatment furnish the producer with positive data on which to work.

The article by Dr. Maxwell has recently been published in two well known foreign scientific magazines. It is to be regretted that the author cannot be induced to furnish articles more frequently. The Gazette experiences considerable difficulty in getting him to talk for publication.

## THE MARSHAL AND THE TREE

The Star is bound to feel that Vineyard street tree. As it cannot "call" the tree down, and it won't blow down, it now demands, in the name of the Republic, that the Marshal do his duty and remove it. It asks in the most imperious tones: "Is or is not the Marshal going to do his duty?"

Well, what has the Marshal to do with the case any more than the mules of the tram cars have? or the Bishop of Panopolis? or Captain Cutler?

Section 341 of the Penal Code provides that the Road Supervisor shall notify any person who shall have "permitted to grow any article contrary to the provisions of Section 337, to remove the same and the person so notified shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five dollars," etc. Section 881 gives the Courts jurisdiction over all cases of "common nuisance."

If the Marshal interfered and touched the tree, he would burn his fingers. The Star, with its usual good sense is "barking up the wrong tree."

But it is really a good thing to see the Star give a deserving, popular young man, as the Marshal is, a public "wiggling." He is ambitious and faithful, and it is humiliating to parade him as a derelict, worthy of a criminal's cell, simply because he does not do what the law tells somebody else to do. The Marshal now knows what it is to be the victim of an "unbridled and irresponsible" Press.

Perhaps the Marshal is truly filial and is willing to kiss the parental rod. The Marshal's relations to the Star are indeed delicate, but in this hour of public humiliation, while he is placed in the pillory of the Star's wrath, let him not forget that his mantle of innocence is as white as snow, and that we all know it.

## THE SAILORS.

The words of that old sea dog, Captain Cutler are weighty. It is a pity that philanthropists, as a rule, make up the facts to suit their theories, instead of letting the facts make out their own theories. The few men who have been successful in influencing Jack's moral nature, have preached little to him. These few men have had a deep insight into human nature, and have taken it as they found it. The most eloquent sermon on religion is the silent sermon, the sermon of the deed and not the creed. It never failed to reach Jack.

On our table, for some days, has been the valuable suggestion of Collector McStocker that a "respectable free and easy" be attached to the Sailor's Home; that the singers, dancers and eclec-tionists among them be encouraged; in fine that Jack be treated as he is and not as he ought to be. The immense value of the Y. M.

C. A. is that it treats young men, not as imaginary creatures, created by unworried old theologians, but as they are actually in the flesh.

Jack, often degraded, but with the elements of better things in him, responds to kind words, but he needs above all things a better environment, suitable to his own tastes, a place where he can get his own amusement, and not other people's amusement.

One may as well preach God to the whirlwinds as to preach Him to men who live in fore-castle stinks, and only see vengeance and cruelty and misery in His reign. When Jack finds himself in the nasty and fetid quarters of a vessel, owned by God-fearing men, it is useless to tell him that he is put there for some "great, wise and inscrutable purpose." His reason cannot work it out. But he does understand the Divinity that treats him just as he is, through the hands of kind men and women, working on the lines of his own limited education, and almost perverted nature.

## PRISONERS AS FARMERS.

The man who put into the platform of the American Union Party, the plank, recommending the employment of the prisoners on a farm, deserves great praise.

The State of South Carolina employs her prisoners in this way, with profit to the State, and with great benefit to the prisoners themselves. The convicts of Mississippi, employed on the State farming lands returned a profit of \$40,000 to the State last year. Eight thousand acres of land, in addition have been recently purchased, and much more has been leased. On this land its 900 convicts are working, under human treatment, and with excellent results.

It has taken many centuries to find out that the closer mankind come to an intelligent and brainy use of the soil, the nearer they come to the conditions of a wholesome life. This was General Washington's opinion, a hundred years ago. The image of that great man is profoundly worshipped, but little respect is paid to his opinions.

If we will make high-grade farmers of our prisoners, it may happen in a hundred years, that the aristocratic yeomanry of these Islands will date their beginnings from the time when their ancestors were prisoners on the Honolulu "reef" and were educated in the prisoner's agricultural schools.

## A QUEER VISION.

"The son of the Duke of Connaught is now the fag at the great English school in Eaton of young Astor, the son of the New York Astor, who now resides in England."

General Washington, on the day following the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., on the 19th day of October, 1781, invited the defeated British commander to dine with him. After a sumptuous dinner on Hampton bar oysters, Pocumokeo back terrapins, and Harvre de Grasse canvass backs, with a liberal consumption of Old Virginia rye, the two great commanders became confidential.

"My Lord," said Washington, "I had a dream last night, after I had taken your sword to bed with me, so that it could not be stolen. I saw a rich American living in your city of London. I saw his boy put into one of your schools. I saw the son of a Royal Duke, and the grandson of a Queen and Empress, led to that American youth, and installed as his farm servant. I saw the Royal youth fetching beer, carrying packages, brushing the clothes, blackening the boots of that Yankee, and doing all of these menial services which the British constitution and immemorial usage requires a fag to do. I saw the Royal parents, and an Empress grandmother approving of it. Yes sir, approving of this homage. My Lord, is this nothing but a dream?"

To him Lord Cornwallis replied: "General, if it is a true dream, if its forecast should ever happen, I am indeed humiliated. You have taken my sword, take my coat, my boots and shirt. Did I cross the ocean to surrender to a nation, that will send in

the future an audacious youth to dominate English aristocrats?"

General Washington replied: "My Lord, in the near future I shall be President of a new nation. I shall in my message to its legislative body, warn them against entangling alliance with foreign Governments. Unless forbidden by Mrs. Washington I shall warn them, now that I have had this vision, against foreign matrimonial alliances which may undo the work of these last eight years. Who will live to put the brakes on the wheels of history?"

The two commanders, arm in arm, walked silently to the side board of the Nelson house. What indeed had they fought for? And then, in terror, in sorrow, at the strange and unseemly picture cast by the dream, they walked arm in arm, to the bluffs of the York river, repeating together in despondency: "A common destiny, a common language, a common Shakespeare, a Royal fag at the end of the line carrying beer to a Yankee boy."

And the vision came to pass.

As an example of misinformation which obtains in some sections of the United States regarding Hawaiian affairs and Hawaiian geography, we publish the following extract from the Nashville American: "When we take in the Hawaiian Islands we will have to train American mouths to the mushy pronunciation of our new dependencies. There are six in all, named as follows: Oahu, Kauai, Moni, Molakai, Lanca and Hawaii, the last named being about as large as the other five combined, and the one on which the city of Honolulu is located."

## HOW THEY STAND

## Attitude of Some Papers on Annexation.

## Liberal Discussion in the United States—List Made Up From Newspaper Clippings.

The publication, below, of the names of some newspapers, favorable or opposed to annexation, is not intended to be a complete list. Readers will at once, of their own knowledge, see that many papers have been omitted. A batch of editorial notes, sent to us by a Clipping Bureau, has been analyzed and the result indicates nothing more than that the annexation question is being discussed in the States. While 127 names are given, 75 annexation and 52 anti-annexation, it must be remembered that in New York State alone there are 133 daily papers, in Pennsylvania 201, and in the whole United States over 2,500 dailies and 20,000 newspapers altogether are published. A satisfactory list can only be made up by referring to each paper. To do this is impracticable. If the list of anti-annexation papers made up by the S. F. Call were added the number of opposition papers would be largely increased. The list is simply made up from clippings received at the Advertiser office. The California papers have been generally omitted, as have also papers that expressed no opinion in the clippings received in this one batch.

Among those papers that have arrayed themselves on the side of annexation are the Auburn, Cal., Argus, Waverly, N. Y., Advocate, Baltimore American, Toledo Blade, Baltimore Commercial, Toledo, O., Commercial, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Commercial News, Spokane, Wash., Chronicle, San Jose Democrat, St. Paul Dispatch, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Democrat, Prov. Utah, Enquirer, San Francisco Examiner, Colusa, Cal., Gazette, Trenton, N. Y., Gazette, Haverhill, Mass., Gazette, Grand Rapids, Mich., Herald, San Jose Herald, Auburn, N. Y., Independent, Mobile, Alabama, Item, Chicago Inter-Ocean, Ureka, Cal., Journal, Jersey City, N. J., Journal, New York Journal, Nyack, N. Y., Journal, Superior, Wis., Leader, Cleveland Leader, Leadville, Colo., Miner, New York Mail and Express, Catskill, N. Y., Mail, Lancaster, Pa., News, Wilmington, Del., News, Champaign, Ill., News, Alturas, Cal., New Era, Salt Lake City News, Bangor, Me., News, Providence, R. I., News, Camden, N. J., Post, Syracuse, N. Y., Post, San Andreas, Cal., Prospect, Oakland Press, New York Press, Meriden, Ct., Record, Los Angeles Record, Columbus, S. C., Register, Birmingham, N. Y., Republican, Denver Republican, Greensbury, Ind., Review, Haywards, Cal., Review, Sacramento, Cal., Record Union, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Record, Syracuse, N. Y., Standard, Wilmington, N. C., Star, Washington Star, Brooklyn Standard-Union, Lackport, N. Y., Sun, New York Sun, San Diego Sun, Boise Statesman, Scranton, Pa., Truth, Chicago Times-Herald, Nashua, N. H., Telegraph, Chicago Tribune, Minneapolis Times, Salt Lake Tribune, Minneapolis Tribune, Washington Times, Springfield, Mass., Union, Reynoldsville, Pa., Volunteer, Boston Journal, Johnstown, N. Y., Republican.

Included in the anti-annexation list are the Albany, N. Y., Argus, Greensburg, Pa., Argus, Omaha Bee, Woonsocket, R. I., Call, Lowell, Mass., Citizen, Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, Brooklyn Citizen, Jacksonville, Ill., Courier, Kenton, Ohio, Democrat, Buffalo Express, Wilmington, Del., Every Evening, Detroit Free Press, St. Paul Globe Terra Haute Gazette, Newport, R. I., Herald, St. Joseph, Mo., Herald, Erie, Penn., Herald, Boston Herald, New Haven, Ct., Journal and Courier, Binghamton, N. Y., Leader, Pittsburg

Leader, Stockton, Cal., Mail, Indianapolis News, Lynchburg, Va., News, Charlestown, S. C., News and Courier, New York News, Columbia, Pa., News, New York Outlook, Utica Observer, Philadelphia Public Ledger, New York Post, Rochester, N. Y., Post Express, Pittsburg Post, Springfield, Ill., Register, Mobile, Ala., Register, Harlem, N. Y., Reporter, Brattleboro, Vt., Reformer, Washington, D. C., Sentinel, Indianapolis Sentinel, Worcester, Mass., Telegram, New York Times, Altoona, Pa., Tribune, Trenton, N. J., True American, New London, Ct., Telegraph, Louisville, Ky., Times, Los Angeles Times, Nevada City, Cal., Transcript, Scranton, Pa., Times, Rochester Times, Manchester, N. H., Union, San Diego Union, Rochester, N. Y., Union Advertiser, Baltimore World, N. Y. World.

## Poverty and Crime.

A Japanese vernacular paper states that the poor upon whom the high price of rice in Echigo province is telling severely are rapidly turning beggars, thieves and robbers, and are wandering in the neighboring provinces. In Aomori prefecture, some 150 families are unable to pay the local house tax. In Ehime prefecture, the officials in various offices disposed with the usual banquet at the close of the year.

## His Sixtieth Birthday.

Chief Justice Judd passed the 60th milestone in his life Friday. Many were the congratulatory messages received by word of mouth and over the telephone. In the evening a number of friends were present at dinner. The Chief Justice was awakened in the morning by music and arose to find that the band had not forgotten the event. He thanked them kindly for the honor conferred upon him.

## Very Cold Weather

Word came down from Kau to the Mauna Loa yesterday to the effect that the temperature had fallen to 33 degrees at Ohaieka, a place on the slopes of Mauna Loa and 3,800 feet above the level of the sea. This is the lowest the thermometer has registered at that place for over 10 years. The ground was literally covered with a heavy frost.

## Dismissed the Appeal.

The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of J. R. Wilson, garnishee in J. G. Serrao vs. Jose G. Romas and employer of the defendant. Judgment was found in the District Court of Hilo for the plaintiff and the garnishee admitted that he owed the defendant \$5 as wages. He appealed on the ground that the Civil Code exempted the wages in question.

## Was Saluted.

The two American warships in port would not allow President Dole to sail away from the Islands without doing him honors. There were five ruffles of the drum from the Baltimore, while the flagship band played "Hawaii Ponoi." The sides of both the Baltimore and Bennington were manned.

## A Last Plea.

Kapea and Kaio, under sentence of death for the murder of Dr. Smith of Kauai were before the Supreme Court yesterday. Their attorney, A. G. M. Robertson was arguing on the exceptions taken to Judge Perry's decision in the Circuit Court.

The Sharpshooters Company will on Saturday next have a match shoot for the annual dinner.

## Facts About Health

## It is Easy to Keep Well If We Know How

## Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such

## A Record of Cures

as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail.

"I had pimples on my face and a large boil on one hand. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and after using three bottles I was cured." J. W. JOHNSON, 3 South Broderick St., San Francisco, Cal.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

**Hood's Pills** cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25¢

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,  
Wholesale Agents.



## IS HARD AT WORK

Gilbert Island Labors of Rev.  
Louis Mitchell.

## LEFT HERE IN THE "STAR"

Describes Religious and Social Conditions in the Group—A Hawaiian Minister Warmly Welcomed.

Rev. Louis Mitchell, the missionary of the Hawaiian Board, who returned to the Gilbert Islands on the last voyage of the Morning Star, has written an interesting account of his arrival, and the beginning of his missionary labors.

It took the Star 17 days to reach Tapiteua, the southernmost Island in the group under the care of the Hawaiian Board. There a consultation was held with the two Hawaiian missionaries, Pauline and Kaia, and it was decided that Rev. Mr. Mitchell should begin work on Apaiang, and remain there until the Star returned from its Western trip. Then he is to return to Tapiteua, and take up the work there, so as to allow Rev. Mr. Kaia and his family to return to Hawaii for a year's furlough.

August 16, at 5 a. m., the Star left Tapiteua to come North through the group, leaving supplies for the other Hawaiian missionaries. The Star reached Maiana at 9 p. m. the next day. The next morning, the ship's boat landed Mr. Mitchell at Cape Bikarai, where he met Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mahihihia.

The British Commissioner has prohibited night dances and the accompanying orgies. Houses were being built in accordance with sanitary rules. Roads were constructed the whole length of the island. Wharves were built for ship's boats to land freight and passengers. Parents were obliged to send their children to school, either the Government school, or the Mission school. There was more than 90 children in the Mission school. The church work had been weakened by the former Commissioner countenancing dancing. The Mission school children also attended Sunday school. The school teacher went on board the Star, with his wife, who was once a pupil in Miss Hoppin's school on Kusaie. They were very anxious to see the new hymn book for the Gilbert Islands, with the music as well as the words, prepared by Dr. and Mrs. Bingham. The whole afternoon was spent in singing, and thirty books left with Tebara. As they left the vessel they sang "Ti a ka bo," "Till we meet again."

Leaving Maiana at 11 p. m., the Star reached Apaiang, August 19, at 10 a. m. The people were glad to welcome Mr. Mitchell, though his stay was to be for only a few months, yet some were sorry that he had not brought his wife too, who once lived on that island, the daughter of a Hawaiian missionary, who in one of his tours to a neighboring island, had been lost at sea. The King received him cordially, and the fifty hymn books allotted to the island were soon sold.

The next day, Saturday, Mr. Mitchell invited the deacon of the church and about ten others to accompany him to the district, "Etan to Aba," on the north side of the island. A meeting was held in a cocoanut grove and largely attended by people, whom the company invited to go to meeting with them. Some church members confessed their unfaithfulness and took up anew the duties of the Christian life. Three, who had never before been interested in Christian truth, expressed their desire to become followers of Christ.

On Sunday, the church was filled. The next day, the party went to a village on the south side, about six miles off, and held a grove meeting. Seven former church members desired to be taken back, and four heathen expressed their desire to be Christians. The remainder of the week, Mr. Mitchell spent in visiting from house to house, and in urging the children to attend school. Most of the children had no clothes, except the pa-u. When the King was urged to enforce the law of the British Commissioner against nudity, he said that the people had no money; all the saleable cocoanuts had to go to pay off the people's indebtedness. He thought the debt would be all paid off by this season's crop of nuts, and then there would be money to buy clothing. Te Kaure, who used to be Dr. Bingham's assistant, is superintendent of the Sunday school, and doing good work, and is greatly helped by his daughter, Esther Te Kauili, the wife of the King. She was once a pupil in Kawaihau Seminary.

September 10, Mr. Mitchell with eight others, went in a canoe to Cafe Te Kawewe at the south point of the island. After visiting the homes of the people, a public meeting was held, and backsliders asked to be restored. On Sunday two meetings were held, one at Te Kawewe, and the other at a village called Barekara. Very few Christians were found at that place. One unfaithful church member asked forgiveness and restoration. Four heathen men asked to be counted among the seekers after Jesus.

The next morning as Mr. Mitchell was getting his bundles together to return, two girls, newly grown to womanhood, came and whispered to him, "we want to go with you people and

to learn how to read the Bible; but we have no clothing." Mr. Mitchell was sorry for them, yet glad that they felt so desirous of instruction. He promised to furnish them with what they wanted so eagerly, and they were supplied with books as well as clothes. Two other districts were visited on the return journey and meetings held. Mr. Mitchell hopes to have meetings regularly in all these places.

## A CONSERVATORY.

Work That Contributes to the Beauty of Honolulu.

Jos. Marsden has disposed of nearly all of the seeds of Monterey cypress he lately received and will secure another invoice without delay.

W. M. Giffard has supplied a number of his friends with a choice dwarf palm he lately imported.

During the year 1897 there were distributed to residents of Honolulu and throughout the Islands, 29,000 plants from the Government Nursery on King street. This is far in advance of any previous year's work. The fact that plants may be secured there without cost has resulted in making Honolulu simply one extensive conservatory. In this respect the town is the surprise and marvel of all visitors from all quarters of the globe.

## MADE MERRY.

Score of Diners Have Fun Over an Old Score.

Twenty of the men who became mixed up with the 1895 revolution to the extent of being imprisoned, had a dinner at Sans Souci, Sunday night. The guests of honor were Paul Neuman and Horace Wright, they being the favored of the merry score. This was the menu:

Anniversary banquet given by George Lycouras at Sans Souci, Honolulu, to the Patient Claimants, on the 9th of January, 1898.

In ninety-five enjailed through hate, We greet each other in ninety-eight. Hall boys, hall, out of jail.

Cocktails—a la Police Spy. Relish—Caviar, Radishes, etc., a la Arrest. Sherry. Fish—Mullet, a la handcuff. Sauce, Iwilei, Haut Sauterne. Entrees—Chicken, a la prison fare; Missinory Peas; Flette of Beef, a la dark cell; Champignons, a la bucket. Claret. Roast—Pig a la Bastille. Low Apple Sauce, Pommery. Desert—Plum Pudding, a la Court Martial; Cheese it, a la Annexation; Black Coffee, a la Anglaise; Pousse Cafe, a la Claims.

## On Account of Health.

Col. J. H. Fisher, commander of the First Regiment, N. G. H. and a partner in Bishop & Co., bankers, left for the Coast by the Peru. Colonel Fisher goes solely on account of his bad health and will return by the Australia which leaves here this week. The military man and banker has been troubled with malaria for some time. Colonel Fisher is well acquainted in San Francisco, having been born in that city. It was there that he entered upon his career as a business man and soldier. While resting and recuperating he will no doubt find time to accomplish some work on behalf of annexation.

## Lost a Mate.

Two Japanese came up from Heeia yesterday morning and calling upon Captain Parker at the police station, explained that a week ago Monday, they, in company with another Japanese had gone out fishing. The weather was rough and their canoe was capsized. They were separated and one man failed to get to shore. After waiting a week, they had come to town for the purpose of asking permission to bury the man's clothing, according to the custom of their country. This was readily granted and the men proceeded on their way back to Heeia.

## Captured Sixty Tins.

"Jack" McVeigh made a fine haul of opium yesterday. There were only a few Chinese passengers by the Peru, but they had valuable baggage. This was gone over in detail. Two trunks with false bottoms were found. The hidden compartments were loaded. In one trunk was found 38 tins of the contraband and in the other 22. The owners of the opium were arrested.

## Going to Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith of Kealia, Kauai, arrived on the W. G. Hall on Sunday. They will leave on the Australia and will proceed direct to Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Smith's old home. He has accepted a position there and is hurrying on to get into the harness as soon as possible.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## RAW IS GOING UP

Careful Review of Market for Centrifugals.

Increasing Vigor in Strength—Receipts and Sales—Shortage in Brazil—Improvement Assured.

(Willett & Gray Statistician).

The strength in the raw market noted last week continued with increasing vigor during the week under review and all the holders of centrifugals who were willing to sell at an advance of 1-16c. per lb. found ready takers, and, at the close, 4c. for 96 degrees test is still offered, while there are no sellers except at a further advance. Inasmuch as the European markets advanced quite as rapidly as ours, the same old difference in parity of 1/4c. per lb. continues, and it is somewhat difficult to see exactly in what way the two markets are to reach a level. Should American refiners appear in the European markets for beet sugars, as they must eventually do, it would no doubt give a further rapid stimulus to those markets. In the meantime the supplies of sugar in importers' hands are steadily decreasing, and it is difficult to see where the loss of stock it to be recovered. The receipts this week have been only 1,358 tons, which has caused a reduction of 28,642 tons in stock for this week. It is also becoming evident that some of the cane producing countries will not have the amount of sugars this year which they had last year. This is particularly true of Brazil, which will produce about 20 per cent. less sugar than last year and, thus far, nearly the entire amount produced has gone to European markets which have paid 1/4c. above our parity. This crop will come to an end early next year. Much the same conditions exist in Demerara and, inasmuch as we received about 700,000 tons beet sugars from Europe last season, it is evident that sooner or later our refiners must enter the foreign markets, but this need not be until some time in 1898. It should also be noted that the European markets are advancing, independent of any demand from America, which is an indication that the supplies of sugar in Europe are not so excessive as they might be, but are sufficiently limited to warrant a further advance under favorable conditions.

Taken altogether, the sugar situation is one of great strength, leading to the opinion that a gradual improvement in prices must continue throughout the present campaign to next October.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The Peru brought very little news of importance of Oriental affairs. It was so rough at Lanipahoehoe that the Kinau was unable to make a landing and found it necessary to go right on to her other ports.

The American barkentine Geo. C. Perkins, Mass master, arrived in port Saturday morning after a very rough trip from Lady Elliot Island in the South Pacific with a cargo of guano consigned to Theo. H. Davies & Co.

The Mauna Loa hauled alongside from Maui and Hawaii ports at about 1:30 p. m. Friday. The following report was made by Purser Matthews: "Kau cleaned out. Very rough weather there. At Honokaa the rainfall was 6 inches in two days. The Noeau was loading sugar at Lahaina. She had on 1,400 bags and will bring 4,000 to Honolulu."

The American bark Edward May, C. A. Johnson master, arrived in port Friday morning, about 133 days from New York with a cargo of general merchandise for C. Brewer & Co. While rounding Cape Horn very rough weather was met with and during one of the gales a sailor broke his arm. The Edward May is now at the Nuuanu street wharf.

The American schooner Spokane, J. Jamison master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 27 days from Port Townsend with a cargo of 1,123,621 feet of lumber for S. G. Wilder. The captain reports that the weather experienced was the very roughest he has ever met with in all of his experience. The decks were flooded with water for half the trip. The Spokane is out in the stream.

The British bark Gwinned, R. Davies master, arrived in port Sunday morning with a cargo of 1,500 tons of general merchandise for Theo. H. Davies & Co. She left Liverpool on July 17, 1897, and Callao, November 27th. Very rough weather was met with on the way round the Horn. It took the Gwinned six weeks to pass this dangerous point. Included in her cargo were three head of cattle. The vessel was obliged to put in at Callao to secure fresh water for the cattle as the heavy seas had found their way into the butts.

The R. M. S. S. Peru, Friele commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 4 o'clock Sunday morning from China and Japan. The first three days out from Yokohama, the weather was very good, but after that, and up until the time of making this port, the weather was uniformly bad. Besides several cabin passengers, there were 275 Japanese and 17 Chinamen for this port. The Peru brought 462 tons of general merchandise for this port. She took on her usual amount of coal and got away for San Francisco at about 6:15.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Copper-plate printing promptly done at the Gazette office.

C. W. Ashford is expected back in Honolulu by the return Australia.

Senator H. P. Baldwin left by the Peru for a business visit to the Coast.

Jos. Marsden has learned that his frogs are standing the cold wave all right.

Geo. F. McLeod is Lieutenant-colonel commanding the First Regiment, N. G. H.

There has been very little rain at Ewa or Oahu plantations during the past week.

One or two wealthy Islanders now on the Coast are expected to bid on the Molokai ranch.

Prof. W. D. Alexander believes John R. Musick's new book on Hawaii is a work of merit.

Even if the Baltimore goes to Sweden, Admiral Miller will remain here, transferring his flag to the Olympia.

The matter of sending a delegation of natives to Washington is still held in abeyance by the Annexation Club.

Honolulu's attack of Klondike fever has subsided somewhat. Some of the spirit has taken hold on other Islands.

It is more than likely that Acting President Cooper will send the message to the Legislature next month.

Ambrose Hutchinson has retired from his official position at the Molokai settlement and is succeeded by Wm. Feary.

F. J. Kruger's Waltham watch club No. 5 is now open. A handsome gold watch for \$1 a week is the inducement to join this club.

In the Hering plans for draining the city after rains, marks are made for manholes every two hundred feet on the main streets.

It is given out as a fact that fully one-third the beer drinkers on the ships Baltimore and Bennington "swore off" on New Year's day.

An official notice states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will act as President during the temporary absence from the country of President Dole.

To all people employing Chinese servants it might be of interest to know that Chinese New Year begins on the 21st of this month. Then it is when outside help is needed.

The brief of W. C. Peacock and Company, in their suit against the Republic to recover Customs Duty amounting to \$1383.17 paid under protest, was filed with the Supreme Court yesterday, as also the demurrer of E. C. Macfarlane to the answer of the Republic in the assumpsit case.

Title of the Gaspar Sylva Waialua estate has passed to Henry Waterhouse, the consideration mentioned being \$150,000. The larger portion of this land will in time be conveyed for the purposes of the proposed new Waialua plantation, concerning which mentioned has been made several times.

## MARRIED.

LYLE—ROE—In this city, January 7, 1898, by the Rev. T. D. Garvin, Wm. L. Lyle to Eva H. Roe, both of this city.

## NOT SO FAR AWAY

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## BY AUTHORITY.

## EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

During the temporary absence of the President of the Republic, the Minister of Foreign Affairs will, by the authority of the Constitution, act as President.

HENRY E. COOPER,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Executive Building, January 10, 1898.  
4812-1t 1932-1t

The Minister of Finance approves of the following list of persons to act as Deputy Assessors and Collectors for the year 1898:

## OAHU.

Honolulu.....William H. Wright  
Honolulu.....Alex. D. Thompson, Second Deputy  
Ewa and Waianae.....Frank K. Archer  
Waialua.....A. S. Mahaulu  
Koolauloa.....William K. Rathburn  
Koolau.....William Henry  
Koolau.....Henry C. Adams

## MAUI.

Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.....  
.....G. S. Dunn  
Waikuku.....William T. Robinson  
Makawao.....W. O. Aiken  
Hana.....A. Gross

## HAWAII.

Hilo and North Hilo.....N. S. Willifong  
Hamakua.....William Horner  
South Kohala.....Wilmot Vredenburg  
North Kohala.....Eben P. Low  
North Kona.....J. Kaelemakule  
South Kona.....H. John Ahu  
Kau.....William P. Fennel  
Puna.....Henry J. Lyman

## KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau.....T. Brandt  
Koloa.....Henry Blake  
Lihue.....J. B. Hanaiiki  
Kawaihau.....J. W. Neal  
Hanalei.....W. E. Deverill

Approved: S. M. DAMON,  
Minister of Finance.

1932-1t

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, February 5th, 9 o'clock a. m., at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be opened for application under the Provisions of the Land Act for Right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds, or under special conditions of payment and improvement and requiring residence:

About 800 acres in Maulua and vicinity, North Hilo, Hawaii. This tract is divided into lots of from 5 to 75 acres each, and is specially adapted to cane culture.

Also 6 Lots in Kaimu, Puna, of from 75 to 100 acres each, suited to coffee culture.

At 12 o'clock noon, on same date, February 5th, will be sold at auction under special conditions of payment and improvement, Lots 369 and 370, Olua, containing 100 acres. Upset price, \$600.

Lot No. 10, Kahuku, 19.85 acres. Upset price, \$198.50.

There will also be sold for cash at same time, Lot 27, part C., Olua, containing 39.0 acres. Upset price, \$39.

Full particulars as to above may be had at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or of the sub-agent in Hilo, Hawaii.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, January 4, 1898.

1931-1t

MONDAY, January 17, 1898, will be observed as a National holiday, and all Government offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 3, 1898.

1930-3t

HENRY LUKA, ESQ., has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Waialua, Island of Oahu, vice Mr. Henry Wharton resigned.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 3, 1898.

1931-3t

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed to constitute the Road Board for the Taxation District of South Kohala, Island of Hawaii:

George Bell, Chairman;

John Crowley, and

David Koki.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 3, 1898.

1931-3t

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, February 5th, 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold leases of the following lands, viz:

1—KAAHUHU, KOHALA. 583

acres. Term, 15 years from May 1, 1898. Upset rental, \$1,400 a year.

2—KAAHUHU, KOHALA. 100

acres. Term, 15 years from May 1, 1898. Upset rental, \$300 a year.

3—HIL OF KOU, WAIHEA. 300

acres, more or less. Term, 21 years from June 14, 1898. Upset rental, \$450.

At the same day and hour at the of-

fice of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, will be sold lease of portion of PUU-ANAHULU, 12,000 acres, more or less. Term, 21 years. Upset rental, \$150 a year.

This lease is upon special conditions of improvements and carries with it certain cattle shooting privileges on adjoining Government lands.

Also will be sold at the same time and place, under special terms of payment and improvement, 116 acres of land at Puananahulu. Upset price, \$298.25.

Plans and full particulars as to the above may be had at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.

1930-1d

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## A Rare Opportunity!

## A LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.

At a very low figure, 1,500 acres of land in the District of North Kona: 158 are subleased to responsible parties at a good rental; 200 acres are planted with coffee, in good condition, from 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 years old; 50 acres are in old coffee, and all of the remaining 1,100 acres are suitable for the planting of coffee.

The party purchasing, will only be liable for the taxes on improvements on the property, no rental to be paid.

This is a splendid chance for a party with the necessary capital to make an investment that is sure to bring a large return on the money invested, as you have in this tract all climates and elevations suitable for all kinds of coffee.

For further particulars, apply to

GEO. McDUGALL & SONS,

Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii.

P. O. Box 3. 4802 1929-1m

## STATEMENT

OF THE BANK OF HAWAII, LIMITED, DECEMBER 27, 1897, BEFORE COMMENCING BUSINESS.



## STORY OF HAWAII

John R. Musick's History Has  
Been Published.

### A LOCAL HOUSE HAS AGENCY

Chiefly for Circulation in the United States—Notes from Prospectus—Titles of Chapters.

Prof. John R. Musick's long promised book on Hawaii has at last been published by the great house of Funk & Wagnalls. Advance copies and subscription lists have been received here by the Hawaiian News Company. An agent of that house is abroad now selling the book. It will be taken quite readily here by those who keep up with the history of the group. The work is intended of course mainly for circulation in the United States, where it is expected to have a big sale. That the first large edition is almost gone over there, is reported already.

The book has more than 500 pages and is profusely illustrated with half-tones from photographs and process cut from pen and ink sketches. There are of course many of the old familiar scenic subjects, but a few new ones have been neatly introduced. Some of the cuts are on the margin. The blind reed blower of Hilo is one of these. There is much of the book that is narrative and descriptive. There is a story of the overthrow and of the Royalist revolution of 1895. Professor Musick was here many months and became acquainted with the locale. For that reason he has been able to put forth in America a book that is reasonably correct in its presentation of facts and conditions. Following are extracts from the American prospectus of the work:

An accurate and entertaining story of the new Hawaii, containing the latest information on every feature of this interesting country; its people—their customs, mythology, folk-lore, etc.; its institutions—social, religious, industrial, educational, and mercantile; its history, both past and present—showing the varied changes from the days of Spanish Pirates and Captain Cook to the Present Constitution; its nature marvels—the stately mountains, the great volcano, the fertile valleys, and the broad bays and harbors. The author has gathered his information first hand from extended travels over the Islands.

"It is a book that should be read by every American who would be thoroughly well-informed regarding these Islands that may soon become part of our own domain. It presents clear accounts of the overthrow of the Monarchy and the establishment of the Republic, of the character and condition of the people, their resources, their system of education, and their views regarding annexation. Such a book is especially opportune at this time, when annexation is expected in the near future.

"The author is a good traveler and he knows how to tell the story of his travels in a straightforward, animated, and pleasing way. He visited every Island in the Hawaiian group, and has vividly sketched their various characteristics and resources. Hawaii itself, with its pretty, busy capital (Honolulu), the sugar and coffee plantations, the great and dread volcano of Kilaeua, the sunny valleys and beautiful cataracts, the leper Island of Molokai, the coral reefs with surf breaking in thunder upon them, the rich tropical vegetation and fruits are described in a way to lead one on with constant desire to know more of this land of sunshine and flowers.

"Though many books have been written about the Hawaiian Islands, no American volume has appeared since the recent change in the order of things there. With all that has been published in books and the columns of the newspapers about Hawaii, people in our Eastern and Middle States know comparatively little about this country. That there exists in the world a place where

"No chilling winds, nor poisonous breath, can come, may seem impossible. And yet this is true of Hawaii, for there are no poisonous reptiles or insects, and few poisonous plants in the whole group of Islands. The delightful climate, the unsurpassable scenery, the healthfulness and beauty of these Islands and the title them to the name of Paradise of the Pacific. They are also of great agricultural and commercial importance. The interchange of commerce between the Islands and this country is valued at fifteen million dollars per annum, and could be increased to seventy-five millions, or perhaps a hundred. Only one-fourth of the agricultural lands of the Islands are in cultivation. There are about one hundred thousand inhabitants on the Islands, while they are capable of supporting in comfort half a million or more.

"While they lack the historical interest of Southern Europe, they are said to surpass it in natural scenery. Small as they are, the greatest active volcano in the world is here, and nowhere is life and property more safe. Under the new social and political order of things Hawaii has taken a new start in the world; her relations to the United States will be closer in the future than they have been in the past, and it is a fitting time that our people should learn more

of their history, industries, and mode of living.

"I made a journey to each of the Islands, visited every point of interest on them, and have endeavored to give a truthful and unbiased representation of the country, its industries, resources and history. Like all countries the Islands have a story, and like all stories this is one has two sides; I heard both, and selected what to me seems most reliable."

There are thirty-eight chapters in the book: Honolulu, Waikiki and the Palis, Society in Honolulu, Missionaries, Thanksgiving, Customs, Habits and Manners of the Natives, Voyage to Molokai, the Lepers, Cast Away, Voyage to Maui, the Midnight Journey to the House of the Sun, Waikuku and Iao Valley, Down the Coast to Hilo, the Volcano, Stories at the Volcano House, A Night at Pahala, A Night on the Mountain Side, At Kailua, Holidays at Honolulu, Voyage to Kauai, Spouting Horn, Golgotha and Barking Sands, Our Picnic at Hanapepe Falls, Our Journey to Hanalei, A Disgusted Parson, The Ostrich Farm—A night at Sea, Ancient Traditions, History—Ancient and Modern, Overthrow of the Monarchy, Commissioner Blount's Visit, Minister Willis' Demand, Uprising of 1895, Inter-Island Commerce, Railroads and Uninhabited Islands, Industries of Hawaii, Education, England or American, Advantages and Disadvantages of Annexation, Aloha, Pau Loa. For a cover page design the book has a native on a surf board.

## ARE ENCOURAGED

Good Reports By Local Kindergarteners.

Palama District in Prosperous Condition—Parents Have More Confidence.

The meeting of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association, held yesterday morning, was one of those rare occasions when business was in such a satisfactory condition as to be quickly disposed of and those present were treated to enthusiastic statements concerning the condition of the work. Perhaps the most encouraging account came from Palama. This kindergarten is a mixed one, containing nearly all nationalities, and some of the children attending come from places that could hardly be dignified by the name of "home." The little ones are unruly by nature and example, while many of the parents not understanding the real purpose of the work, have in some cases strenuously opposed it.

A little while ago Miss Pope undertook the direction of this kindergarten, and immediately began visiting and working among the families of her charges. The result is that not only are the children themselves greatly improved, but the sympathy and interest of many parents have been won. The children had a tree at Christmas, to which they invited about 100 friends and parents. Every mother was given presents from the tree, in the shape of the kindergarten cards and other work done by her child, and the pride exhibited by the recipients of these gifts was in itself a guarantee that a friendly feeling existed toward the kindergarten.

Mrs. Hyde spoke of the condition of the Portuguese kindergarten. When the children entered their beautiful new building some months ago, so ill-behaved and untidy were many of them, that some one said she felt they were almost out of place in the rooms, but the influence of clean and beautiful surroundings had been such that today these children are among the most attractive in all the kindergartens. The chairman of the publication committee stated that they had met with great kindness while publishing the calendar, not only had the printing been done at cost by the Gazette Co., but Mr. Frank Hoogs had donated the block of one of the child garden illustrations and Mr. Frank Davey had given a negative and some photographs. A vote of thanks was tendered by the association to all those who had so generously contributed in this manner.

The association finally decided to carry on the sanitary work during the next 10 months; and an appropriation of \$15 per month was made for that purpose, the Board of Health having kindly consented to furnish some of the necessities. It was reported that Mrs. Thompson held a mothers' meeting among the Portuguese and had so interested them that it had been hard work to get them to leave at the appointed time. All thought that this branch was going to fill a long-felt want in the kindergarten work of the city.

Mothers whose children are troubled with bad colds, croup or whooping cough will do well to read what Dr. R. E. Robey, of Olney, Mo., says on this subject. He writes: "For years we have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and always keep it in the house. It is regarded in our family as a specific for all kinds of colds and coughs. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

## ACIDITY IN SOILS

Dr. Walter Maxwell Writes on  
the Subject.

### MANY VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Grown in Soils Treated With Two Percentages of Citric Acid.

(By Walter Maxwell, Director and Chief Chemist, Hawaiian Experiment Station and Laboratories.)

The degree of acidity in soils is relative, and is largely controlled by climatic conditions. In temperate zones, due to the more moderate means in temperature and rainfall, this matter of acidity does not necessarily engage as much attention in agricultural considerations. In sub-tropical and tropical conditions, in which the writer is engaged, and where the mean annual temperature is over 21 deg. C., and the yearly rainfall varies between 20 inches, on the leeward side of the Islands, and 200 inches (17.5 feet) on the windward uplands, the matter of soil acidity can demand primary and careful consideration.

Our observations were made not only in order to obtain precise knowledge concerning the relative sensibility of various plants, and families of plants, to acid conditions, but also to indicate that the errors and confusion at present existing, concerning the forms in which plants assimilate nitrogen, may be, in part, due to this behavior of plants in relation to acidity.

In another publication (Reports of this Institution, 1896, we selected, amongst others, as an example, a tropical wood fern, which was growing in conditions of extreme soil acidity such as the sugar cane could not exist in. We used the analysis of this fern, the green leaves of which contained 0.4 per cent of nitrogen, to show that "one of the two theories must be wrong, and that the nitrifying organisms in soils can carry on the nitrification of organic nitrogen in acid media, or that the fern must take up nitrogen in a non-nitrified form."

The conditions of the situation have obliged us to make examinations, the results of which show that certain common agricultural varieties of plants live and thrive in soils where others totally fail; and that the success or failure of the respective varieties can be due to the inability of given plants to withstand a degree of soil acidity in which other plants reach a considerable and even normal growth; and may be quite independent of the mode and elements of plant nutrition.

The experiments which furnished the given data were arranged and conducted as follows: Two tubs having a diameter of 24 inches, and a depth of 20 inches, and perforated bottoms, which were covered with linen cloth, were each filled with 120 lbs. of air dry soil of moderate fertility, having a neutral behavior towards acid and alkaline tests. These tubs were placed in tin-pans which were six inches deep; the perforated bottoms of the tubs being raised four inches above the bottoms of the tin-pans. The tin-pans were filled with water up to the level of the perforated bottoms, and the water was kept up to that level until the soil in the tubs had absorbed mois-

ture to saturation, the water absorbed being 48.2 per cent on the water-free weight of the soil. To tub No. 1, enough citric acid was added to make acid was applied in the water absorbed an one-tenth (1-10) per cent solution. To tub No. 2 citric acid was added to make the absorbed water an one-fiftieth (1-50) per cent solution. In each of the tubs 17 varieties of seeds were planted; these being planted in a circle, and equal distances apart. The seeds germinated quickly, and were up within four days, and had a healthy appearance. After the plants were up, and one inch high, the mode of applying the acid was changed. When the acid was applied in the water absorbed by capillarity from the tin-pans it was not equally distributed through the mass of the soil, but was more or less fixed by the bases in the soil at the bottom of the tubs, and did not reach the plants. Therefore the acid was dissolved in water and applied around the plants at the surface. This was controlled by determining the loss of water from the tubs by evaporation, and replacing the lost water, with the weight of citric acid dissolved in it necessary to bring up the whole volume of water in the tubs to 1-10 per cent and 1-50 per cent solutions respectively. This was repeated every fourth day, the acid solution being applied by our field assistant, E. G. Clarke, with a pipette, and in strictly equal quantities to each plant. With this detailed description of the mode of applying the citric acid to the tubs, the results may be given, which are found in the tables herewith appended.

The *Crucifera* succumbed almost immediately to the action of the acid, the 1-50 solution acting as effectually as the 1-10 solution. This behavior of the *Crucifera* under artificial treatment with citric acids corresponds to certain general observations upon the growing of root crops in non-aerated and sour lands.

The lupine, beans and vetch struggled hard and long against the acid action, but none of these fully matured, or formed seed. The crimson clover and alfalfa succumbed as rapidly as the *Crucifera*, showing that the clovers cannot bear an acid soil, and explaining one cause of the extreme "hunger" of the clovers for lime.

The *Graminae* showed a very variable behavior in relation to the acid. The wheat, barley and oats failed almost completely, although none of these actually died. The maize grew well, had a strong and deep green colored blade, and reached a moderate size, forming a full blossom, but no seed. The *poiret* *willdii* distinguished itself from all the other varieties. Its growth was steady and quite normal, as compared with a plot of millet growing in the field near by, which it actually exceeded in development, reaching 5 feet 5 inches in height. Five large heads matured, which contained a finer grade of seed than was originally planted. A special test was made with the millet, in which the plant was treated every fourth day with an 1 per cent solution of citric acid. This strength of solution kept the young plant, which was three inches high, at a standstill for three weeks. After that the plant appeared to accommodate itself to the intense acidity, and began a further growth, and was two feet high when the experiment was stopped (a photograph was taken of this example).

Concerning the relation of these observations to common findings in the field, it may be said that maize is being planted with some success in our upland, acid soils; and millet will now be tried. The effects of acidity upon the *Crucifera*, and certain legumes, has been noted in soils notably less sour than most of the upland soils of these Islands. The Director and Agriculturist of the Rhode Island (U. S.) Experiment Station, Professor Fagg, in a communication says, in speaking of a sample of soil sent to the laboratories of the writer, "we have found all this soil acid when tested with litmus paper; so much so

#### A.—CRUCIFERA.

(Tub No. 1.—Strength of Acid 1-10 per cent.)				
Name of Plant.	Planted.	Up.	Failed.	Development.
Black Mustard.....	May 27	May 29	June 15	Three inches high.
White Mustard.....	"	"	"	"
Beet.....	"	"	"	"
Mangoldwurzel.....	"	"	"	"
Rape.....	"	"	"	"
Carrot.....	June 3	"	17	Four "

(Tub No. 2.—Strength of Acid 1-50 per cent.)				
Name of Plant.	Planted.	Up.	Failed.	Development.
Black Mustard.....	May 27	May 29	June 15	Three inches high.
White Mustard.....	"	"	"	"
Beet.....	"	"	"	"
Mangoldwurzel.....	"	"	"	"
Rape.....	"	"	"	"
Carrot.....	June 3	"	17	Five "

#### B.—LEGUMINOSAE.

(Tub No. 1.—Strength of Acid 1-10 per cent.)				
Name of Plant.	Planted.	Up.	Failed.	Development.
White Lupine.....	May 27	May 30	July 16	1 foot high.
Cow Bean.....	"	"	30	3 ft. 2 in. long (No seed).
Windsor Bean.....	"	June 3	Aug. 12	3 feet long.
Winter Vetch.....	"	May 31	Aug. 9	2 feet long.
Crimson Clover.....	"	May 30	June 17	3 inches high.
Alfalfa.....	"	May 29	June 15	3 inches high.

(Tub No. 2.—Strength of Acid 1-50 per cent.)				
Name of Plant.	Planted.	Up.	Failed.	Development.
White Lupine.....	May 27	May 30	July 21	1 foot 2 inches long.
Cow Bean.....	"	"	30	6 feet long (No seed).
Windsor Bean.....	"	June 3	Aug. 12	3 feet long.
Winter Vetch.....	"	May 31	Aug. 4	3 feet long.
Crimson Clover.....	"	May 30	June 17	3 inches high.
Alfalfa.....	"	May 29	June 11	3 inches high.

#### C.—GRAMINAE.

(Tub No. 1.—Strength of Acid 1-10 per cent.)				
Name of Plant.	Planted.	Up.	Result.	Development.
Pearl Millet.....	May 27	May 30	Matured.	4 feet 1 inch long and formed seed.
Wheat.....	"	"	30	Failed 1 foot 3 inch high.
Maize.....	"	"	30	Failed 6 feet 6 inch high.
Oats.....	"	"	30	Failed 8 inches high.
Barley.....	"	"	30	Failed 8 inches high.

(Tub No. 2.—Strength of Acid 1-50 per cent.)				
Name of Plant.	Planted.	Up.	Result.	Development.
Pearl Millet.....	May 27	May 30	Matured.	5 feet 4 inch high and formed seed.
Wheat.....	"	"	30	Failed 1 foot 2 inch high.
Maize.....	"	"	30	Failed Flower, but no seed.
Oats.....	"	"	30	Failed 6 inches high.
Barley.....	"	"	30	Failed 11 inches high.

that timothy and clover, barley, beets, spinach, lettuce, and a few other plants, failed to thrive without the use of air-slacked lime to correct the acidity."

These observations, which are only a part of extensive investigations that will be published shortly, show the extreme difference in degree of sensibility of the various agricultural plants to soil acidity. They also indicate with what case a failure in growth of one plant can be attributed to some trouble in plant nutrition, when it may be wholly due to the inability of the plant to bear the acidity of the soil, which is illustrated, as has been shown, by the power of other plants to thrive in the same medium.

## POSTAGE STAMPS.

Parties having cancelled Hawaiian postage stamps to sell will do well to write for my prices.

EMIL ALBRECHT.

735 N. Ashland Av.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

U. S.

## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.  
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S  
WORLD-FAMED

## Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.  
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scoury Sores.  
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

### THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS.—Are warranted Pains in the back, and all kinds of Gravel. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d., each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silases, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

### A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Selter Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap ping Paper, Barrels, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 2d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

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## Meat Company

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## Shipping and Family

Butchers.

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G. J. WALLER, Manager.

## Highest Market Rates paid for

Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

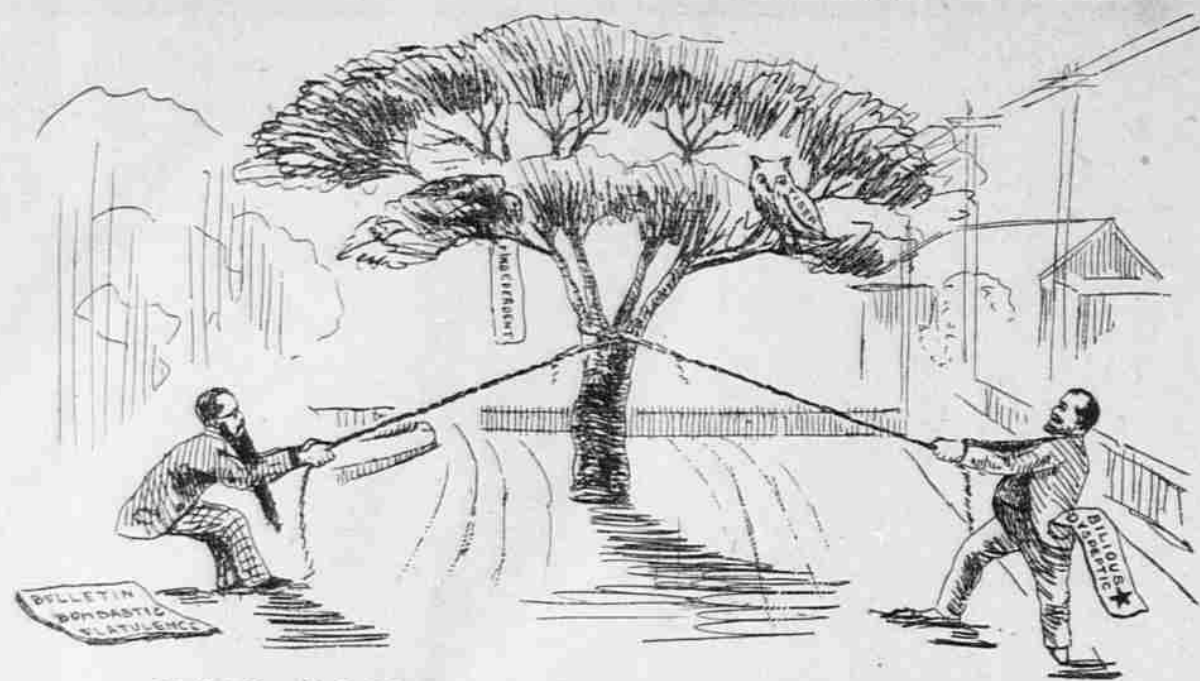
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Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.





WHO SAID ANYTHING ABOUT PULL?

## A TRAGIC COMEDY

The Vineyard Street Tree Inspires  
a Local Writer.

STRONG CAST AT WORK

Atmospheric Phenomena—Close  
Range Views of Great Men—Wind  
a Factor—Slaughter Averted.

Place—Paradise of the Pacific.  
Time—The Future.

## DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

That Tree, The President,  
The Star, Members of Cabinet,  
The Bulletin, The Marshal,  
Themockingspirit  
of the Advertiser, Hawaiian Police,  
Hula Dancers, Hawaiian Army.  
Citizens on foot, in carriages, in sa-  
lons, in arms.

## ACT I.

Place—Star Sanctum. Atmospheric  
blue, red and green lights burn-  
ing. Enter detective.

Star—Who enters now? Is this a  
man or spirit with face of palor, blood  
upon his garments, and s'ouch hat up-  
on his brow?

Marshal—This is a detective sent to  
find that devilish tree. Caiff hast  
thou found it?

Detective—Aye, I found it with my  
head and saw a thousand stars and  
constellations. Bedamned to it.

Star—Where is this common nu-  
sance located? Speak and spare not  
the truth. You are among friends.

Detective—I shall not spare the  
truth. I never do. Proceeding with  
head low bent and stealthy tread so as  
not to waken it I bore me south  
through Vineyard street and saw a  
dark object rise before me. It did not  
move. I made a rush and struck it  
with my head and wrought ten thou-  
sand dollars damage to my brain.

Star—It still stands?

Detective—Aye, with bold effrontery,  
waving its arms gleefully to the o'er-  
hanging sky.

Star—My friends, what need we  
more? Like the deadly upas this tree  
has risen to darken our fair land. Be-  
neath its sinister shadow the playful  
children dare not pass; the timid hack-  
driver takes one last, long, lingering  
look, then goes the other street with  
expressions neither meet nor proper.  
Let out motto be, "Fall this Great Re-  
public or fall that fatal tree."

Marshal—What action had best be  
taken you?

Star—Send the detective with an  
official axe and lay it to its roots.

Detective—I will be hanged if I  
do.

Marshal—More than likely, and to  
that same tree.

Star—Let us petition the President  
and his Cabinet for redress and if that  
fails—draw nearer and bar that door.  
(In a whisper.) Marshal, are the police  
and mounted reserves fit?

Marshal—Sure. You should have  
seen them on Manoa's heights last  
week. They fit most beautifully.

Star—Peaceful means first my  
friends; if that fails then—until then  
adieu.

Before the storm and tempest brew.

## ACT II.

Place—Cabinet room. Heavy draperies  
shut out the brilliant light. Around  
a koa table sits the President, Cab-  
inet and two newspaper men, with  
pale anxiety on each brow.

Pres.—Tree-son is abroad.  
Atty Gen.—Again, so soon? Let an  
injunction issue forthwith to suppress  
it!

Pres.—I have within my hand a pe-  
tition to remove that tree. What is  
your opinion gentlemen?

Min. Fin.—Brethren, let us go slow.  
Let no useless expense be incurred.  
Our bonds float no better in the for-  
eign market than doth a cake of Ivory  
soap.

Min. For. Af.—Whose fault is this?  
Chorus—It is the Minister of In-  
terior's.

Pres.—Where is he?

Min. For. Af.—Within the alcove, so  
please your Excellency.

Pres.—It doth not please me. Stand  
forth, sire, and tell us what you think.

Min. Int.—I think we are up a tree.  
It must be removed or we shall be.

Atty Gen.—Never. It stands as the  
charter oak of our liberties. If we  
yield now the populace will demand  
still more.

Pres.—Let us hear from the gentle-  
men of the public press.

Bulletin—I have spoken. I stand by  
the Republic and the tree.

Advertiser—I can no better illustrate  
my view than by a story which—  
Chorus—Which antedates that tree.  
Pres.—Then gentlemen, it is our uni-  
versal thought and judgment that this  
tree, rooted deep within our hearts,  
stand, "A thing of beauty and a joy  
forever."

All—Aye.

Atty Gen.—Is the army fit?

Min. For. Af.—Indeed it is, and arm-  
ed to the teeth.

And on our brows shall rest the vic-  
tors wreath.

(They clasp hands and depart.)

## ACT III.

This act opens three days later. In  
the late afternoon. The police are  
drawn up behind the parapet on the  
Ewa side of the tree, each wing  
protected by a detachment of the  
mounted reserve. At the intersec-  
tion of Vineyard and Fort streets  
stands the Hawaiian army with  
artillery in the centre.

General of police—The fateful day  
has dawned. See the citizens upon  
the walls and in the trees. I shall  
send a flag of truce to the enemy.

Commander in Chief, Hawaiian  
Army—Here comes a craven flag white  
as their hearts. Sirah, is this an en-  
sign of truce or a simple poi flag?

Messenger—It is a poi flag so please  
your grace. My General demands en-  
trance through your lines to obtain  
some poi for his famished troops from  
yonder China shop. He also demands  
tribute of three small pigs and if these  
righteous terms are not met he will  
advance upon your lines with im-  
mediate haste.

Commander in Chief—He will re-  
turn with the same inconsiderate speed.  
Tell him it is war to the knife and  
thence to the hilt. It is Millions for  
defense but not one pig for tribute.

I shall have the honor to fire upon  
his lines when the red sun dips into  
the blood red sea. (Messenger returns.)

General—So be it. The omens are  
with us. See the accursed tree stands  
with shivering leaves trembling  
through all its limbs.

Commander in Chief—(Turning to  
his staff.) The Gods are with us. Note  
that whirling cloud above their lines,  
black as night and terrible as a Kan-  
sas cyclone. Steady men, here they  
come.

Five minutes later the Commander  
in Chief and the General find them-  
selves in an adjacent yard, rubbing  
their heads, and looking in dazed won-  
der at their torn clothes.

Commander in Chief—Merciful Heav-  
ens! I reckon a cyclone struck us.  
Where are my troops?

General—Scattered by the four winds  
to the four winds and so are mine.  
See that tree? The Casus belli is up-  
on by the very roots and lies pros-  
trate.

Commander in Chief—Then all is  
over.

General—It is even so. Shake hands,  
old man, and we will cut this tree  
into small kindling wood and roast  
innumerable pigs and eat the soothing  
poi, and our followers shall dine  
in peace around the festive board,  
while the gay dancers shall appear be-  
fore us.

They grasp hands.

Both—It shall be a grand pig luan-au,  
without a single how-wow-wow.  
Curtain.

D. L. V.

OVERRUL'D EXCEPTIONS.

Wildier Steamship Company Need  
Not Pay.

Yesterday the Supreme Court over-  
ruled the exceptions taken by the Lau-  
pahoe Sugar Co. to the decision of  
the Circuit Court that the Wildier  
Steamship Co. was not liable for \$4-  
966.58 damages resulting from the loss  
of the steamer Likeliike on the coast of  
Kohala, Hawaii, last April. The Court  
sums up the case in the following lan-  
guage given in the decision rendered  
by Justice Frear.

"In the absence of a stipulation to the  
controversy, a common carrier is an  
insurer against the loss of goods he un-  
dertakes to carry, unless such loss ac-  
curs by act of God, or of the public  
enemy, or of the owner of the goods.  
But by stipulation he may be exempted  
from liability for loss from other causes,  
except his own or his servants' acts  
or negligence. In this case the defend-  
ant had thus been exempted by the  
express language of its shipping re-  
ceipt, which was accepted by the plain-  
tiff, against losses that might accrue  
from various other causes, among  
which are 'disasters or dangers of the  
sea,' and 'unavoidable casualty.'"

The case turned on whether this was  
a "disaster or dangers of the sea" or an  
"unavoidable casualty."

Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).

## NOTES FROM JAPAN.

Marquis Ito is said to have been ap-  
proached by the Premier with a view  
to his joining the Ministry, but at pre-  
sent the Marquis shows no inclination  
to emerge from his retirement.

The export of straw braid from Kobe  
is gradually increasing year after year.  
The amount exported from January to  
October last, together with that during  
the corresponding period for last year  
(1896), was as follows: 1897, 2,684,488  
bundles valued at 1,437,691 yen; 1896,  
1,924,973 bundles valued at \$31,988 yen.

The political situation is very inter-  
esting at present, though the only cer-  
tain thing is that all the political parties  
in the Diet are dead against the  
Government.

H. I. H. the Crown Prince having at-  
tained his majority, has been allotted a  
seat in the seventh divisional section  
of the House of Peers.

The Hochi states that the Yokohama  
Specie Bank has resolved to issue  
loans to the amount of 3,000,000 yen,  
to manufacturers engaged in the cotton  
spinning industry.

According to the Tokyo Asahi, the  
amount of coins and notes in circula-  
tion in Japan at the end of last month  
was 96,480,715 yen, showing an increase  
of 1,682,161 yen over the previous  
month, and of 14,654,564 yen as com-  
pared with the corresponding period of  
last year. The amount was made up as  
follows: Gold coins, 21,104,370 yen  
(including 9,920,504 yen in new gold  
coins); one yen trade dollars, 32,015-  
806 yen; silver below 50 sen denomina-  
tion, 27,297,576 yen; nickel pieces 6-  
712,178 yen; copper, 9,350,783 yen.

## A THANK OFFERING

A CLERGYMAN WRITES ON BE-  
HALF OF GRATEFUL PEOPLE

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored their  
Health and They Wish Other Suf-  
ferers to Know It.

The following letter written by the  
Rev. Wm. Lawson, Methodist Minister  
at Richibucto, N. B., attests in the  
strongest manner the merits of Dr.  
Williams' Pink Pills, and a perusal of  
it will suggest why this great medi-  
cine is so popular in thousands of  
homes throughout the Dominion—it  
cures when other medicines fail.

Richibucto, N. B., April 26th, 1897.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

Dear Sirs,—I am glad to furnish you  
the following voluntarily given testi-  
monial, with the fullest permission to  
give the names and place. They do  
this as a thank-offering to God and  
your medicine. Mrs. Wm. Warman,  
of Molus River (near here) says her  
son Alden was sickly from birth. He  
could hardly ever retain food, and his  
parents had but little hopes that he  
would live long and the doctors who  
attended him were of the same opin-  
ion. Till seven years of age he contin-  
ued in that condition. Then the use  
of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was begun,  
and under them he recovered and is  
now a strong, healthy boy. Mr. War-  
man, the boy's father, also adds his  
testimonial to the great value of Pink  
Pills, saying:—"I suffered for years  
with a bad back, until I used Dr. Wil-  
liams' Pink Pills and they cured me."

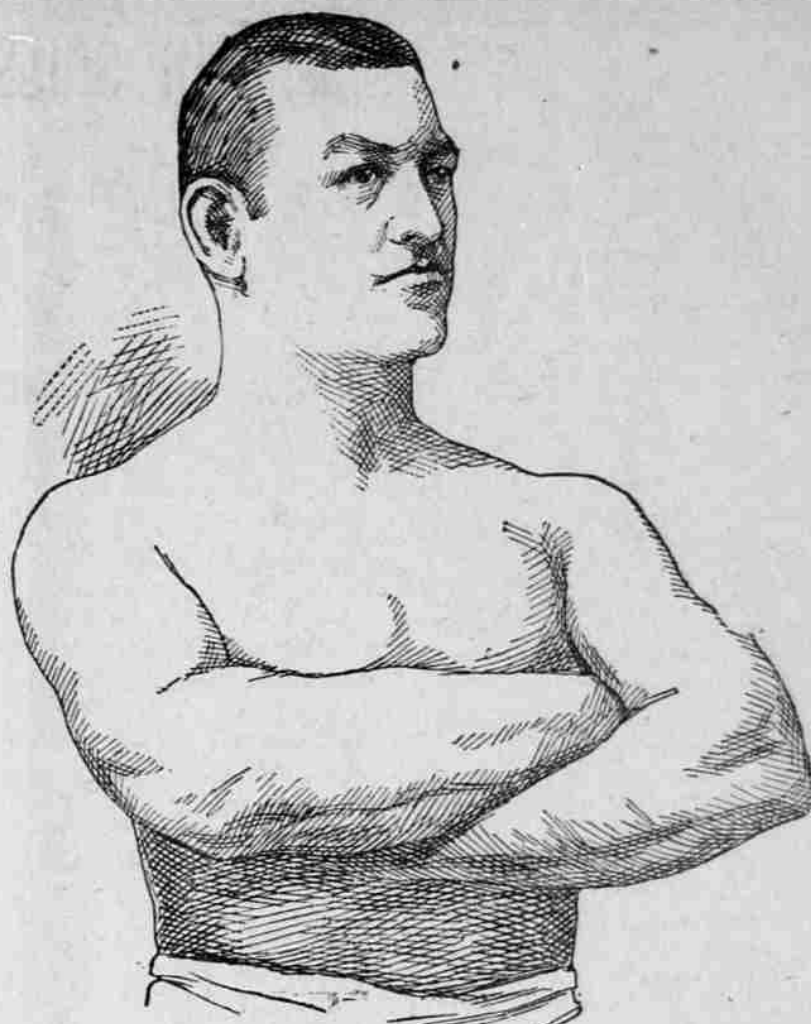
Miss Annie Warman adds this evi-  
dence with enthusiasm and freedom:  
"I was weak and sickly, and did not  
know the blessing of good health till  
I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used  
eight boxes and have since enjoyed the  
best of health. In fact I am never sick  
now."

Here you have three members of a  
family restored to health by the use  
of your medicine, and you would al-  
most covet their good health and gen-  
eral ways largely resulting from such  
health. They wish you to freely use  
these facts to help other sufferers, and  
I am able as their pastor to certify to  
the facts above stated.

Sincerely yours,  
WM. LAWSON,  
Methodist Minister.

Sold by all dealers in medicine.

A French scientific writer points out  
that a mere gain in weight should not,  
in itself, be taken as an indication of  
improved bodily condition.



Manly purity and beauty are insepara-  
bly associated with CUTICURA, the world's  
greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER DRUG  
AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

## Have Anna?

Or would you prefer to have a MANILA  
or AMERICAN CIGAR?

This is the season when the heart of the  
smoker is made glad by tangible remem-  
brance in a box of—

## Choice : Cigars.

We have for this Holiday Season—

## Elegant Silver Smoking Sets.

(NEW DESIGNS: EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP.)

—All for men who Smoke.

HOLLISTER & CO.,  
Tobacconists.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

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E. S. UHR, Secretary and Treasurer T. MAY, Auditor.

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Artificial  
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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.  
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

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**Vapo-Cresolene**  
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP,  
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.  
CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation  
gives the safest and most effectual means of treat-  
ing the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in  
Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its anti-  
septic virtues render it invaluable in contagious  
diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Des-  
criptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by  
druggists.  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

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OF BOSTON.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company  
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J. S. WALKER,

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,  
Alliance Assurance Company,  
Alliance Marine and General Insur-  
ance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

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Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE  
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co  
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.,  
Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,  
£12,954,532.

1. Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 3 4

Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000

Paid up Capital - - - - - 657,500 0 0

2. Fire Funds - - - - - 2,650,500 12 9

3. Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 9,606,182 2 2

£12,954,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch - - - - - 1,577,025 17 8

Revenue Life and Annuity  
Branches - - - - - 1,404,507 9 11

£2,981,532 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life  
Departments are free from liability in respect  
of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-  
serve, reichsmarks - - - - - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-  
panies - - - - - 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks - - - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-  
serve, reichsmarks - - - - - 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance com-  
panies - - - - - 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks - - - - - 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the  
above two companies, for the Hawaiian  
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,  
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-  
chinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills,  
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or  
damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed  
agents of the above company are prepared  
to insure risks against fire on Stone and  
Brick Buildings and on Merchandise  
stored therein on the most favorable  
terms. For particulars apply at the office  
of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

Gener. Insurance Company for Sea, River and  
Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Hono-  
lulu and the Hawaiian Islands the un-  
dersigned General Agents are authorized  
to take risks against the dangers of the sea  
at the most reasonable rates and on the  
most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.  
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have  
established a General Agency here, and the  
undersigned, General Agents, are author-  
ized to take risks against the dangers of  
the seas at the most reasonable rates and  
on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.



